Michael Anagnos

1837-1906

Boston 1907
Wright and Potter Printing Co.

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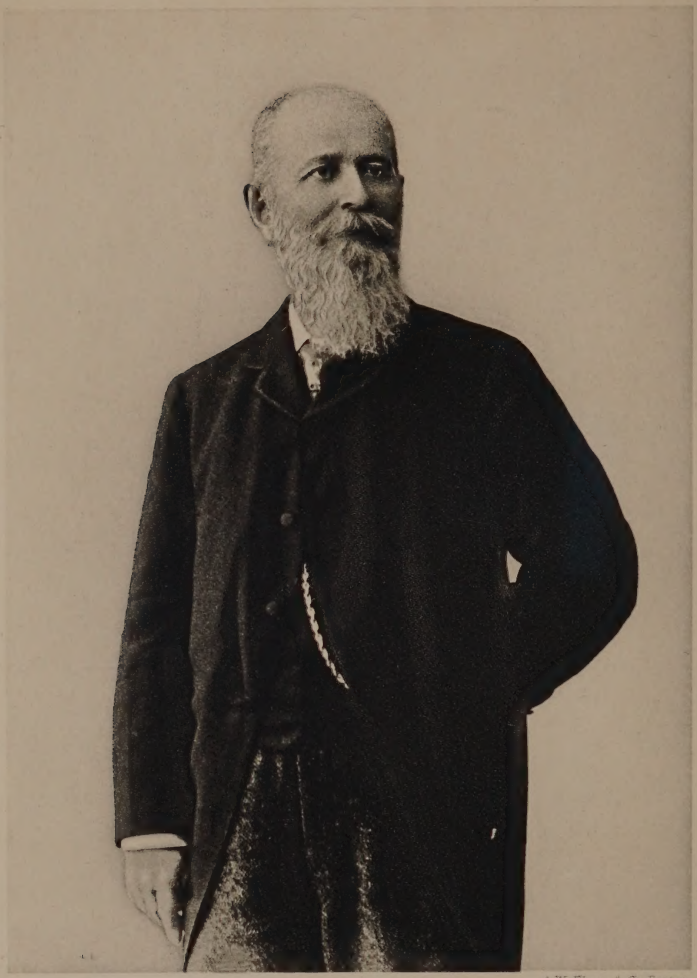
Michael Anagnos

1837--1906



A.W. Elson & Co., Boston

M. Anagnos.

Michael Anagnos

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In Memoriam

Michael Anagnos

Epirus, Greece, November 7, 1837.
Turn Severin, Roumania, June 29, 1906.

A deep thinker, a wise counsellor, a prophet of good, a great-hearted lover of mankind, a true and far-seeing leader of the blind along the higher paths.

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Foreword.

BY THE ACTING DIRECTOR.

In the following pages will be found a memoir of Mr. Anagnos, written by his lifelong friend, Mr. F. B. Sanborn, who, by similarity of character, gifts and culture, was naturally in full sympathy with the lofty ideals and simplicity of life that characterized our great leader, and appreciated fully and valued sufficiently the nobility of character that he displayed and the wisdom and soundness of the principles, ethical, political and educational, that he professed and lived, — for with Michael Anagnos profession and living were one. There will also be found in these pages various tributes and resolutions of institutions, associations and individuals; an account of the recent memorial exercise, with the addresses there delivered; and extracts from the public prints.

Because we must not let go unrecorded the story so eloquent in praise of the man who all his life long shrank from the laudation called forth by the quality of his deeds, and displayed a degree of modesty and self-effacement that is beyond all praise, these documents are brought together and given to the public, in the earnest hope that the published story of our late leader's strong, rugged, splendid life will help to put

and keep him in his rightful place in the hearts of the sightless and their real friends wherever the story shall be known; and in the firm belief that to students and seekers after truth and inspiration in the special field of the education of the blind, this record will be of use in future years.

Of Michael Anagnos the man history will record that he lived simply and nobly. Of Anagnos the administrator and educator of the blind, the judgment of those who know will be that he thought clearly, reasoned soundly, fought fairly, and wrought largely and well.

The following pages are reprinted and revised from the 75th annual report of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind.

Michael Anagnos.

BY F. B. SANBORN.

Michael Anagnostópoulos, (by which name he has ever been known among his Greek compatriots, though his American friends shortened it, with his consent, to Anagnos), was born November 7, 1837 at Papingo, a small village in the mountain-land of Epirus. His father was a hard-working peasant, and his village was one of those where the soldiers and tax-gatherers of the Turkish sultan were never seen. It governed itself by its own village officials, and sent its tribute for the sultan by their hands to the publicans of Constantinople. His grandmother, whom he visited last in 1890, told him that she had always lived in that region, and had never seen a Turk in Papingo. A school, such as it was, existed in the village, and there Michael began his education. Having carried it as far as the mountain facilities permitted, he found means to enter the high school at Janina, and there was fitted to enter the National University in Athens, which he did in his nineteenth year. This University is organized on the ordinary German plan, and then corresponded in grade to a second-class German University. His first ambition was to become master of Greek, Latin, French and philosophy; he employed four years profitably in those courses, and became proficient in all. He then devoted some

attention to law, but not with the intention of practising law; his purpose at leaving the University being to make journalism and political science his profession. In 1861, when not yet four and twenty, he joined the staff of the *Ethnophylax,* one of the first dailies in Athens, and was soon made editor-in-chief.

Like his friend Dr. Howe, whom as yet Anagnos knew only by fame, as a Philhellene of the Greek Revolution, young Anagnos favored political liberty, and took an active part, as journalist, in the opposition to King Otho and his unprogressive and arbitrary government. He even went to the extent of introducing, through Gen. Garibaldi and one of his sons, lodges of Free Masonry as an element in the coming dethronement of the Bavarian monarch. This event came to pass in 1862, and young Anagnos was actively engaged in procuring it. Soon after, King George of the royal line of Denmark, the present constitutional sovereign of Greece, became king, and the *Ethnophylax* favored the freedom and annexation of Crete, which rose in revolt against the Turks in 1866. Upon this question Anagnos differed with his associate editors, and resigned his position in the newspaper, though still continuing to write articles and make addresses in defence of Cretan independence. At the same time, though without knowledge of each other, Dr. Howe, in America, was agitating and raising money in aid of Cretan freedom. He had joined in an effort forty years before, during the Greek Revolution, to expel the Turkish power from Crete, and the first volume of his biography, lately published by his daughter, Mrs. Richards, gives portions of his daily journal while on the coast of Crete, engaged in this expedition, which failed.

In 1867 Dr. Howe sailed for Europe, with the double mission of carrying relief to the Cretan refugees in Athens, and of examining schools for the deaf and asylums for the insane, — having become in 1865 chairman of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, and taken up officially the question of the best care of those two classes of the dependents. He had long had the care of the education of the blind in New England, and their instruction and employment in self-supporting industries. Reaching Athens early in the year, his first wish was to find a Greek secretary who could act with him in the organization of relief. He was fortunate enough to be directed to young Anagnostopoulos, whom he soon employed, and whom he left in charge of the Committee's affairs at Athens, while Dr. Howe himself visited schools, hospitals and prisons in western and southern Europe. Afterwards, when returning to Boston, Dr. Howe induced his Athenian secretary to accompany him, and continue in the work of the Cretan Committee in New England during 1868. There was as yet no thought of his engaging in the instruction of the blind.

But so well had the student from Epirus learned his lesson at school and university, that Dr. Howe found him well qualified to teach the few blind pupils who in 1868 carried their education so far as to study Greek and Latin; and he gave him that task, as well as that of private tutor in his own family. A year or two later he promoted his tutor's wish to become Greek professor in some western American college, and wrote the letter of recommendation quoted by Mr. Sanborn in the address at our October memorial meeting. But the superior qualifications of Anagnos as a teacher, and the affection he had inspired in the Howe family, did

not allow Dr. Howe to part with him, when the time for separation came. He gave the young Greek a permanent position in the Perkins Institution, and late in the year 1870 gave him his daughter Julia in marriage. This fixed his residence in Boston, and already began to qualify him as Dr. Howe's assistant and possible successor.

The increasing years and infirm health of Dr. Howe required, after 1870, that he should have an able, loyal and organizing assistant, and such Mr. Anagnos now proved himself to be. In the frequent absences of the Director he had to assume the general charge of affairs; and he went on, step by step, to make himself familiar with every part of the important establishment with which he found himself connected. His researches, and his experience among the families of the blind children coming under his charge, led him to see what was needed to supplement the excellent system long established at South Boston; to observe the natural connection between the teaching for industrial uses, of the blind and the deaf; and to interest him in that small, but attractive class of children who are unfortunately both blind and deaf. He became familiar with the remarkable case of Laura Bridgman, whom he well knew, and thus prepared himself for the success he has since had in the education of Helen Keller, Thomas Stringer, Elizabeth Robin, and others of the blind-deaf. Finally, upon the serious illness of Dr. Howe in 1875, he became acting Director, and was in full charge of the Institution at the death of its real founder in January, 1876. Consequently, he was the only candidate seriously considered for the post of Director, although there was some question in the minds of some trustees, how a native of Turkey and a subject of the Kingdom of Greece would suc-

ceed in the whole management of a Bostonian institution, so peculiarly dependent on the liberality of the good people of Massachusetts, and particularly of Boston.

The result of his administration soon solved that question. Every branch of the Institution had already begun to feel the youthful energy and the mature wisdom of the new Director. He first turned his love of improvement, beyond the mere routine of school duties and workshop management, to the department of printing, which had long been excellent, but had not quite kept pace with the growth of population and the needs of the blind community. He early submitted to the trustees a project for increasing the printing fund to the large total of $100,000, and for printing with its income a larger number and greater variety of books in the raised letters. One of the first books thus provided for, in 1876, was Mrs. Howe's Memoir of her husband, and the proceedings of the great Memorial meeting in honor of Dr. Howe at the Music Hall in February, 1876. Before 1882 the fund had reached the proposed limit, and for twenty-five years has been adding largely to the reading facilities both of the Institution pupils and the adult blind in all parts of New England.

He had already in 1880 conceived the plan of a kindergarten for the blind children too young to be received in the ordinary schools for the blind; and in this he was assisted and inspired by Mrs. Anagnos, who had consecrated herself to the work of her father and her husband. With her aid he organized a fair to begin a fund for such a kindergarten, first contributing himself. The fair yielded $2,000. In 1883–4 $25,000 had been raised and an estate was bought.

The payment for the land was $30,000, and it was needful

to raise $50,000 more to erect the first buildings and discharge a small debt on the land. During 1887, this had been done and the first building was occupied. Mr. Anagnos then undertook to raise an endowment fund for the kindergarten of $100,000, and in a few years this also was accomplished. The conduct of Mr. Anagnos was most unselfish through the whole affair of the kindergarten foundation. He undertook its management without additional compensation, paid his own expenses, and with his careful financial management saw the kindergarten completed in its present form, with a property in real and personal estate approaching $250,000.

During the same period (1882–1906) the main institution was improved and extended in all its departments, and now possesses a library, both general and musical, which is at least the equal of any special library of the sort in the world; an outfit for musical instruction superior to that possessed by most schools; and general facilities for all the purposes of the Perkins Institution double those which existed in 1876, when he became actual Director. In the meantime he had also encouraged and carried on the special instruction of several deaf-blind pupils so successfully as to attract the attention of the world scarcely less, and in some respects even more, than Dr. Howe had done in the education of Laura Bridgman, Oliver Caswell and others, in the first half of the 19th century. While he was assisting Dr. Howe in the relief of the destitute Cretan families in 1867, the American friends of Dr. Howe, — the late Gardiner Hubbard, Miss Harriet Rogers, Governors Bullock, Claflin and Talbot, the late John Clarke of Northampton, and others, — had secured the charter and endowment of a Massachusetts school for the deaf, where the oral method was to be followed and the sign language dis-

carded. Soon after, a Boston public school for the deaf children of this city and vicinity was established, largely through the efforts of the late Mr. Washburn of East Boston, in which the oral method was also exclusively used. Miss Sarah Fuller was appointed and still remains at the head of this Horace Mann School; and she was able to be of signal service to the Perkins Institution in teaching articulation to its deaf-blind pupils. While associated with his father-in-law, Dr. Howe, Mr. Anagnos became familiar with the whole history and method of instructing the deaf-blind, and was himself an ardent advocate of the articulating method for the deaf in general.

In none of the great deeds of his life did that tenderness of heart and sympathy for his fellow men that were ever the chief motive forces of his character, appear more conspicuously than in his work for the deaf-blind. Moreover, while the direct results of this work are not large from the standpoint of the census-taker, yet, measured in terms of happiness, intense and lasting, conferred upon the stricken individual, and of the gratitude of the beneficiary, fervent and never ceasing, — in proportion to the completeness of the emancipation, this work deserves to rank with the greatest of his achievements.

The story of Thomas Stringer is familiar wherever the spirit of the good Samaritan is honored and the Samaritan's deeds are told.

About sixteen years ago in a hospital in the city of Pittsburg a pitiful case was brought to light. A little boy, deaf and blind, was sent there for treatment. His parents were too poor to pay for his maintenance in any institution, and a number of appeals were sent to institutions and individuals

in his behalf, but without avail. Finally the case was brought to the attention of Mr. Anagnos. In the helpless, almost inanimate little lump of clay that was brought to his doors from the smoky city where the rivers meet, he saw the form and likeness of a human soul, and immediately took measures to bring about its development and unfolding. So the little stranger entered the Kindergarten for the Blind at Jamaica Plain in 1891, a special teacher was provided for him, and the education of Thomas Stringer had begun. The sightless, voiceless, seemingly hopeless little waif of 1891 has now developed into the intelligent, sturdy, fine appearing young man of 1906, who, in his benefactor's own words,

is strong and hale, and who thinks acutely, reasons rationally, judges accurately, acts promptly and works diligently. He loves truth and uprightness and loathes mendacity and deceitfulness. He appears to be absolutely unselfish and is very grateful to his benefactors. His is a loyal and self-poised soul — affectionate, tender and brave. He enjoys the tranquillity of innocence and the blessings of the pure in heart. He is honorable, faithful, straightforward and trustworthy in all his relations. He is not only happy and contented with his environment, but seems to dwell perpetually in the sunlight of entire confidence in the probity and kindness of his fellow men.

The above is a just picture of the results thus far attained in the case of Thomas Stringer, and in the closing sentence the writer unwittingly gave utterance to his own highest praise, for if this deaf-blind boy " dwells continually in the sunlight of entire confidence in the probity and kindness of his fellow men " it is because for fifteen years he has known naught but perfect probity and absolute kindness on the part

of the man, who, amid the multifarious cares involved in the conduct of a great institution, yet found time to take this stricken waif into his heart and love him! — who found time to be father, guardian and friend! and year after year, by voice and pen to plead his cause with a generous public, and so provide for the child's future security when his guardian should have passed from the scene.

Last June a vast audience of friends and interested persons witnessed the graduation from the Perkins Institution of Elizabeth Robin, deaf and blind; and as the young woman made her appearance all hearts were won by her sweet, intelligent face and engaging manner, and many marvelled as she deftly and skilfully operated a sewing-machine, and explained the transformations of energy therein involved, by the aid of her teacher. But the significance of this achievement is not fully clear until two further facts are understood. First, we should have seen the baby girl, bereft of sight and hearing, apparently blighted for life, and condemned to an almost animal existence of isolation from her kind, and should now realize that the helpless, stricken child has become this sweet, wholesome, bright-faced woman of twenty-two. Then we should observe the sane, cheerful, helpful spirit that animates Elizabeth Robin; and understand that, trained in the atmosphere inspired by Michael Anagnos and his faithful helpers, she has remained true to the father and mother living the workaday life of a plantation in far-away Texas. She fully appreciates the dignity and the worth of labor; she is filled with gratitude and loyalty to the school that has trained her, and her ambition is to give daily expression to her love of home and parents, to her sense of the dignity of toil, and her loyalty to the Perkins Institution,

while she makes herself a real helper and a centre of cheer and sunshine in her southern home. The ascent from what she was to what she is, and the spirit in which she now bears herself, constitute the glory of this achievement; and the achievement belongs under Providence to the brave, modest man who is gone.

Said Edith Thomas, another deaf-blind girl: — "All that I am and can do and enjoy I owe to the school, and through it to Mr. Anagnos." The instruction of these and other blind-deaf children, (of whom the latest to graduate was Miss Robin, in the summer of 1906), occupied the attention and demanded the efforts of Mr. Anagnos for more than twenty years. But during that period he was no less attentive to the other duties of his position. In 1900 he went abroad to attend the International Congress (at Paris) of the teachers and friends of the blind, and took an active part in its discussions, besides visiting some of the European schools for the blind. He was commissioned by the United States to be one of the national representatives at Paris. Before the sessions opened he visited his native Epirus, and on his arrival in Athens he deposited in the National Bank there a large sum ($25,000) the income from which has since been applied to the support of schools at Janina and elsewhere. By his last will he bequeathed other sums for a similar purpose, — to carry out which his executors are now making arrangements. He then travelled leisurely through Greece, Macedonia, Servia, Roumania, Hungary, Austria and Bavaria, visiting relatives and friends, and taking many observations in schools and industries, which made him the best American authority on the question of proper industries for the blind, and the best method of making the adult blind

self-supporting. After his return he organized a system upon safe grounds, and with excellent results, for giving employment to graduates of the Institution and others, and disposing of the products of their industry. Experience for many years had convinced him that something could usefully be done in this way; but, in common with Dr. Howe, Mr. Huntoon, Mr. Wait, and most teachers of long experience, he recognized the strict limits in which self-support for the blind can be successful, except on the basis of charity. He would have agreed with the veteran Wait, who has lately published a valuable essay on this subject, after having instructed and cared for the blind nearly half a century; in the course of which he says: —

> Earning a living, and earning the going rate of wages, are equivalent terms in the labor market; and the more clearly a business man sees that the blind can at best produce only a part of the product necessary to secure normal wages, the more certain will he be not to employ that kind of labor.

It is only by specializing strictly, and educating carefully for special forms of labor, that the blind can compete with seeing persons. Any theory which neglects this fundamental fact, however enthusiastically or plausibly maintained, will be sure to disappoint its advocates in the end; and the distance to that end is usually very short.

Before his last visit to Europe, from which he never returned, the strength of Mr. Anagnos had been much weakened by his labors at South Boston, and was undermined by that obscure disease from which he had hoped himself relieved. Still, after the first discomforts of the voyage, and the inclemencies of a backward season had been over-

come, he found much enjoyment in revisiting the scenes of his youth and the land of his heartiest affection. The weeks spent in Athens were free from pain, and had prepared him to look forward cheerfully to a tour in those countries, of Turkey and Roumania, in which the Greek race are subjected to vehement prejudices, and too often to violence and oppression. It proved otherwise; for in Turkey he was not only saddened by what he saw of this kind, but he became an object of suspicion to the authorities, who followed his course with spies. In Roumania and Servia, where several of his relatives and many friends live, he found himself and them the victims of unjust laws and of violent religious hostility. At the same time, and probably aggravated by these discomforts, his disease returned upon him with great pain and increasing weakness; and it was evident to himself, no doubt, that his end was near. He endured all this with his natural fortitude, but could not regulate the indecision and perhaps the unskilfulness of surgeons, under whose hands he died. They probably could not have prolonged his life, so far had a mortal malady proceeded; but it is a grief to all his friends in Greece and America, that he was not permitted to die among those who so highly valued him, and would so tenderly have cared for him in the last hours. He breathed his last at Turn Severin, a frontier town of Roumania, June 29, 1906, and is buried in his native village of Epirus. But his Athenian friends and the Greek government propose to remove his remains to the capital of Greece, where he should be honored with a suitable monument, and where his mourners in all lands may occasionally visit his grave.

The character of Mr. Anagnos will perhaps appear from this slight record of a busy, a practical and yet a romantic

life; and from the testimony, in many parts of the world, of those who had shared in his cares or been aided by his generosity. Seldom does a man so firm and achieving, in all that he undertook, manifest also those gentle and tender affections which are the inspiration of genuine philanthropy. Careless of his own interest or glory, he went forward in a noble career, saddened, but not surprised at the thanklessness of mankind, and the defeat of cherished hopes.

He had also great reason to rejoice in the support that his unselfish plans received in this city of his adoption, from those kindly benefactors of the unfortunate, who, in his time and long before, have given Boston its well-established renown for philanthropy in all its forms. Few indeed were those who could have done his work, but he found hundreds who were ready to assist him in it. As was nobly said by Bacon, Mr. Anagnos sought learning and knowledge "not as a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit; nor a terrace for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down with a fair prospect; nor a tower of state for a proud mind to raise itself upon; nor a fort or commanding ground for strife and contention; nor a shop for profit and sale; but a rich storehouse for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate."

Tribute from Mrs. Florence Howe Hall.

In the old stories of true lovers, we read of roses planted above their graves, and growing up in miraculous beauty and luxuriance. The spirit of the dead entered in some mysterious way into the sweet-brier and the eglantine, so that the beauty of love and life conquered the ugliness of death and decay.

We too, even in these more prosaic latter-day times, would

fain bring some sweet tribute of flowers to the memory of our beloved friend, trusting that these, vivified by the beauty of his life, may, like the rose-trees of the old legend, grow into a living monument above him.

For the loyalty of the mediæval lovers was not greater than his loyalty to the chosen work into which he had thrown himself with the enthusiasm that was such a splendid feature of his character. In it lay the secret of his great success, although this would never have been achieved without the tireless industry which seemed to know no rest. The sorrows and disappointments that came to him were powerless to quench it, so that now he has gone from our midst, it is what we best remember him by, the Greek fire that has shone through history, ever since Prometheus brought the first spark of it from heaven.

The Hellenic race never lost their passionate love of knowledge, even in the dark centuries of their most cruel bondage. The moment Turkish oppression permitted, they hastened to gratify it in the schools and universities of Europe. The result was the Greek Revolution, for among this intellectual people " Education was the herald of liberty."

Thus the love of knowledge which was the most strongly marked feature of the career of Michael Anagnos, was a racial, rather than an individual trait. Beginning in a childish longing for self-culture, it broadened into an ardent desire for the education of all men, especially the little helpless children who dwelt in darkness. That he should bequeath his property to found schools in his native land was as logical as it was fitting. He had given his life to the establishment of the Kindergarten for the Blind, and the strengthening of the Perkins Institution, and these tasks

accomplished, he longed to do something for Greece. In his later years, his thoughts seemed to turn more to the beautiful country he loved so well. He hoped to end his days there in quiet and retirement, for he had long resolved to resign his arduous position, when he should have reached the age of seventy. Yet it is to be questioned whether he could ever have brought himself to give up the work to which he was so deeply attached while health remained, although at times he felt that it was almost beyond his strength. Early and late, day in and day out, summer and winter he toiled at his desk with a devotion to duty which neither insomnia, fatigue nor impaired health was able to shake.

The story of his early struggles for an education reads like a romance. Too poor to buy the text books he needed, he copied them out by hand, studying his lessons while he tended his father's flocks on the Albanian hill-sides, or in the evening by the light of a rude pine-torch. He had the misfortune to lose his mother while still a child, and a step-mother treated him with the proverbial unkindness. It was perhaps on the death of his father that his great-grandmother took him in charge, becoming a true mother to him. When, as a roguish boy, he thrust his hand into a bird's nest, only to be bitten by a serpent, she it was who wound her gold chain tightly about the injured finger, while she sucked the poison from the wound. Did not the memory of his early sufferings under an unkind step-mother, breed in him that beautiful tenderness for little children which led to the establishment of the Kindergarten?

Of his privations while at the University of Athens he spoke with more reserve. Yet I have heard him tell the

story of four students who lived together there and possessed only one good coat among them, so that they were obliged to take turns in going out. I have always suspected that he was one of the devoted quartette. Mrs. Anagnos thought that this early poverty had given him a useful training in frugality. I think it was the memory of these hardships which made him so generous to young men struggling for an education or to establish themselves in life. A man of less noble nature would have become miserly through such experiences.

Another story of his childhood illustrates his determination of purpose. Being left alone one day, with a great store of tobacco, sent by the villagers, if I remember aright, as a tribute to the church, the little boy thought he would see what smoking was like. While he was still puffing away, his friend the priest returned. With ironical politeness, he begged the boy to continue, handing him an additional supply of tobacco. Anagnos, overcome with shame and mortification, flung himself on the ground, and vowed never to touch the noxious weed again. This was the reason he never smoked.

These stories suggest a healthy, active, normal boyhood. When he indulged in some childish prank, his great-grandmother used to shake her head and say: "Ah, Michael, I told the priest he did not dip you in deep enough when he baptized you — the water did not cover all your head, as it should have done."

Many anecdotes could be told to show his keen wit and sense of humor, did space permit. The death of his wife, after fifteen years of happy married life, threw a shadow over his path that lingered long, and never, as I think,

JULIA ROMANA ANAGNOS.

wholly passed away. Mrs. Anagnos was a woman of ideally beautiful character, and deeply interested in her father's work for the blind. Before her marriage, she gave her services as a teacher at the Institution, refusing all financial compensation. The most gifted of the children of Dr. and Mrs. Howe, she brought the ardor of the poet and the devotion of the philanthropist and scholar, to aid and inspire her husband in his task. When she died, he was left sadly alone to do the work they both loved. Mrs. Anagnos was like her husband, extremely fond of children. She was deeply interested in his plans for establishing a Kindergarten for the Blind.

Now that his career too is closed, the quiet virtues that adorned his character shine out one by one, as stars do after the sun has set. What infinite patience and power of self-control he possessed! I cannot remember ever seeing him lose his temper, although he could say words of blame when these were deserved. Affectionate and tender of heart, he was devoted to his friends and to the memory of those who had gone before. Yet he was by no means always serious. His natural vivacity, good spirits, keen wit and wide information made his conversation, grave and gay by turns, as interesting as it was instructive, even though he sometimes liked to tease his friends. His loyalty to the memory of his great predecessor was shown in a hundred ways. Not the least was the gathering together of Dr. Howe's scattered writings, and the placing of these and the Institution reports in the public libraries of the country. It was at his urgent request, and with his financial help, that the Life of Laura Bridgman was written, — thus carrying out a project which Dr. Howe had long in mind, but never found time to execute.

It is too soon, perhaps, to make a comparison between the two men, alike in their enthusiasm, humanity, energy and patience, unlike in so many other ways. Dr. Howe was a man of genius who saw straight to the heart of a matter. He rescued from a living death and restored to their human inheritance, a whole class of unfortunates, the deaf-blind. He mapped out so clearly and forcibly the principles underlying the education and training of the blind and of the deaf-blind that he completely covered the ground. Being a man of thought, as well as of action, he not only put these in practice but embodied them in reports which have become classics.

The task of his successor was very different. His were not the difficulties of the pioneer in a new and unknown work, but the more prosaic trials which attend the carrying forward and development of an enterprise already inaugurated. These demanded talents of no mean order. Michael Anagnos possessed genuine administrative ability, a genius for detail, endless patience and perseverance. Hence he was able to increase the possessions of the Institution to a wonderful degree, to develop and improve the course of instruction with wisdom and prudence.

It has been said that the Kindergarten is his monument, surely a noble one. Yet the large fund which he raised as a Memorial of Dr. Howe, reminds us of a like duty toward Michael Anagnos. Let us show our love and appreciation of the man whom we honor by a Memorial worthy of him and that shall continue his work.

Perkins Institution.

The following paragraphs, scattered through the 75th annual report of the Perkins Institution and the 20th annual report of the Kindergarten for the Blind are from the pen of the acting director.

They are here brought together and, with the verses that follow, are offered as the sincere tribute of a worker at the bench of life to a master-workman, — of a subaltern to his General.

75th Annual Report.

From the Report of the Trustees.

On the 17th day of March our late director, Mr. Anagnos, sailed on the *Romanic* for a six months' visit to his native land, and left the direction of affairs in other hands. . . .

On the 3d of July there came the sad news of the death of Mr. Anagnos in Turn Severin, Roumania. The news was not credited at first, nor, indeed, for several days; but as dispatch followed dispatch, all confirming the sad intelligence, all hope was given up and it was realized that the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind and the cause of the sightless everywhere had met with an irreparable loss.

Suitable action was immediately taken by this board, and fitting memorial services, religious and secular, have been and will be held by the institution and by his countrymen; resolutions have been passed by other institutions and worthy tributes have been spoken and written by those who have known and loved him.

We are sure that we voice the general sentiment in saying

that the long and single-hearted service of Mr. Anagnos and the lesson of the

> Stern high-featured beauty
> Of plain devotedness to duty
> And unwasted days

taught by his daily living are a priceless heritage, — and in praying that the spirit that so long has guided the affairs of this institution may, still living, guide it still.

. . . . . .

Peculiarly pathetic and hard to bear was the death of our late director, Michael Anagnos, who died in Turn Severin, Roumania, June 29, 1906, as the result of a surgical operation.

. . . . . .

Reference to Mr. Anagnos' services has already been made at the opening of this report. We can only say, in closing, that America has lost a true son by adoption, Greece a glorious son by birth, the sightless everywhere a father and humanity a friend.

From the Report of the Acting Director.

The story of the past year is like an eastern fabric, subdued in colors and modest in pattern but strong in texture and rich in material. Threads of gold are running through it, drawn from the personality and influence of the remarkable man who has told the story himself in these pages for so many years. Threads of sombre black appear towards the end of this year's weaving, put there by the hand of the Master Weaver, but the golden threads will still appear, bright and strong, in all our loom work of future years.

Whatever of praise may be in order for the successes of the

year is due our late director for the excellent state to which the organization of the institution had been brought, and to the instructions he left for the guidance of another during his absence; and whatever of censure may be in order is for the imperfect way those instructions have been carried out.

The relation of Mr. Anagnos to his associates was in itself a beautiful thing. He asked for no comforts of living that his associates did not enjoy. He demanded of his helpers no greater length of hours or hardships of service than he took upon himself. Each morning he met his teachers at chapel and gave every one a hearty greeting and a cheery smile that lighted up their path throughout the day. He would never have any praise for himself, but how often in these pages and by the spoken word has he shown his appreciation of their efforts, and assigned them all the credit for the work done here. And this was genuine! It rang true! And his helpers for the most part did their best, out of interest in their work and the loyalty that he inspired.

. . . . . .

So much has appeared in these pages, — the product of the warm heart and the keen intelligence of the great, strong man who for thirty years guided the affairs of the Perkins Institution that there would seem to be little room for doubt as to the policy of this institution in particular, or as to the best method and practice in the education of the blind in general. Trained by intimate relations with the great father of the work in this country, Dr. Howe, Mr. Anagnos saw clearly that the methods and principles used by Dr. Howe were in the main correct, and with a complete lack of conceit and entire absence of any sense of his own importance, as great as it was rare and as rare as it was beautiful, he set himself

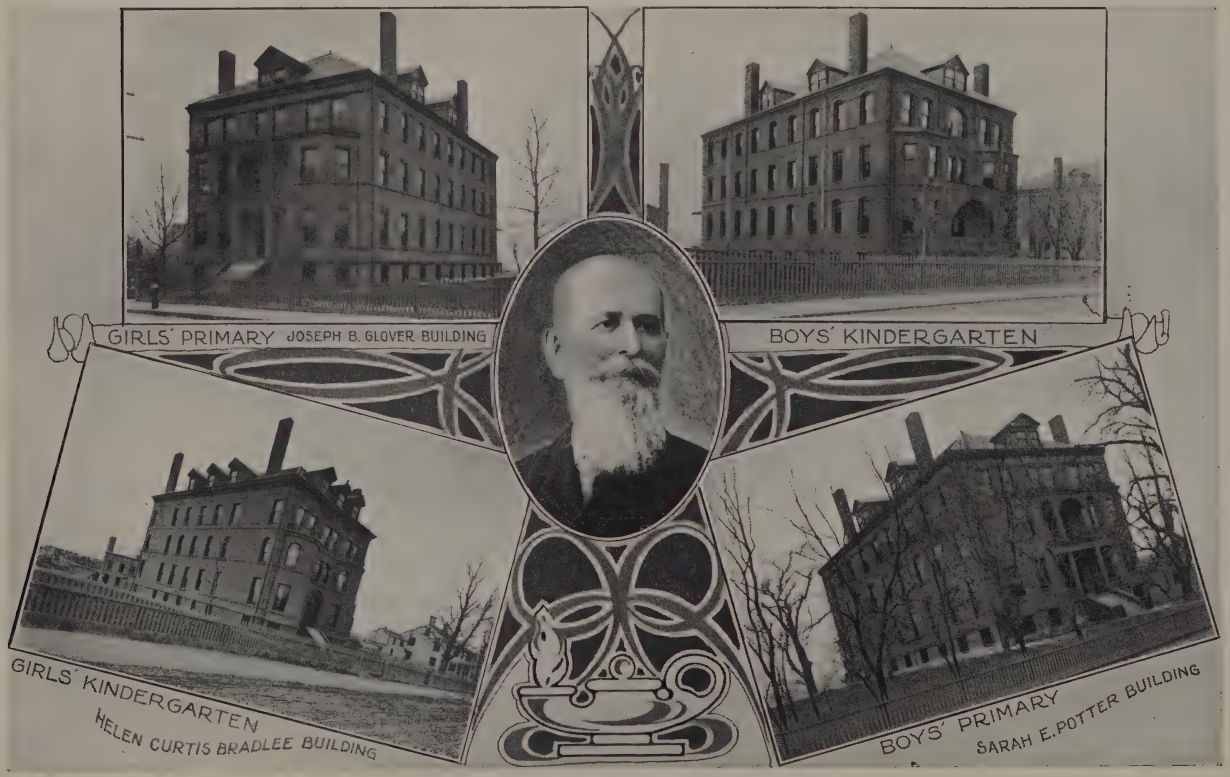
to the task of carrying out the great work his predecessor had left uncompleted, and for three decades has labored faithfully and brought this great work to a state of efficiency that is known and admired on both sides of the Atlantic.

Kindergarten for the Blind.

From the Report of the Acting Director.

It is with a new conception of the work in which we are engaged, and in the light of a larger revelation that I come to speak of the work of the kindergarten for the year just closed. The portion of my work that has called me to Jamaica Plain has ever been delightful; for one is transported to a beautiful suburban estate with extensive green lawns, lovely flowers, wide spreading trees and inviting, home-like houses, where more than a hundred sightless children are studying, reciting, practising or exercising in the school-houses in an atmosphere of peace and order, or romping freely about the grounds. He must indeed be hard of heart who would not be stirred to pity as he thought of the fate of these hapless babies without this city of refuge, slow of heart he who could not rejoice that their city of refuge had been found.

Here these children move about in an environment of love and sympathy and all their needs, physical, mental and spiritual, are cared for by a group of consecrated women; here they have a home better than many of them have ever known. Here they receive an ideal physical and intellectual training, and are fitted for the school work that is to follow in later years; but the finest thing about it all is the fact that these hapless children have found a home, and a mother's love and care!



THE KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND.

And all this because one tender hearted man had a vision, and kind, true hearted, helpful men and women helped him to transmute the evanescent fabric of his dream into the enduring structure of reality.

If these conditions exist today it is because they first existed in the vision, and were welded into the iron purpose of Michael Anagnos, and because this place of habitation had already taken shape in his vision and in that of the gentle lady whose last message was "take care of the little blind children," and the walls of this city of refuge had towered aloft, beautiful for situation, on the hilltops of their dreams.

Lift up Your Faces Again.

Lift up your faces again, O sorrowing sons of old Hellas,
Bringing hither your burden of grief to Liberty's Cradle —
Bringing your tribute of praise and love to the son of Anagnos![1]
We who speak in the tongue of Dickens and Milton and Shakspeare,
Vying with you who speak in the language of Plato and Homer,
Offer our tribute to him who spake so bravely in both tongues.
Lift up your faces again, and turn them once more to the morning!
Leave the valley and shadow and face the glorious sunrise!
Grieve no more at his death; rejoice in the life of Anagnos.
Through that life breathed the soul of Greece in the days of her glory!
Back through the years let us look, and view his long life's valiant struggle.
Back through the years see the child, trudging alone o'er the mountains,
Suffering hunger and cold, freezing and starving the body
So that the soul might eat and drink at the table of Wisdom.
See him with body all maimed and hacked by Turkish fanatic,
For that his soul made her boast in that holiest cause, human freedom!
Once again mark the brave youth his chosen profession abandon

[1] Anagnostópoulos — Son of Anagnos, or, Son of the Reader.

After the study of years, heedless of promised advantage,
Scorning the taking of fees at the cost of his soul's prostitution;
And, daring with voice and with pen to stand for the right against
tyrants,
See him in prison immured, branded, disgraced, but undaunted!
And now on the ocean's broad waste, follow the son of Anagnos —
His own Athens left far behind, making high place in another;
Eyes for the sightless to be, and ever their steadfast defender;
Learning an alien speech, yet to be voice to the speechless.
Patiently through the long years he wrought with earnest devotion.
Structures lofty he reared; vastness of treasure he gathered.
Wisely he managed affairs that nothing be wasted or squandered;
Little would have for himself, much though of treasure he needed,
All the great plans of his heart to bring to successful fruition;
Frugally lived all his days so that the youth in his own land
Easier might find the climb up the steep pathways of learning.

Lift up your faces again, O sorrowing sons of old Hellas!
The soul of Anagnos still lives! His life will go on through the ages!
Follow the path he has blazed in all of your thinking and doing.
So shall the glory of Greece again be your glory forever.

Resolutions by the Trustees of Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind on the Death of Michael Anagnos, June 29, 1906.

Voted: That in the death of Michael Anagnos, late director of this institution, in a foreign land and under pathetic circumstances, this institution has met with a loss too great to be described in words. Mr. Anagnos had identified himself with the interests and traditions of our school to an extent rarely seen in the successor to the founder of such an establishment, and had developed the ideas of Dr. Howe in a manner which was more to be desired than expected in case of any man, however accomplished and devoted. His own

grasp of the difficult educational problems connected with the instruction of the blind was firm and enlightened; and, yet, his theory and practice followed so faithfully on the lines laid down by his predecessor, that the public became conscious of no essential change in methods which they had learned to approve and to revere as the expression of a man of genius and a self-sacrificing philanthropist. This gave to the extension and the enlargements of our system (which may justly be called the Massachusetts system), when urged forward by the energy and practical wisdom of Mr. Anagnos, seconded by the trustees, a large degree of popular approval and secured for them the liberal endowments needed for efficiency, and these were at once the cause and the effect of their brilliant success.

Voted: That the period of nearly forty years during which our late director was connected with the institution, and of more than thirty years when it was under his general oversight, was one of remarkable growth, prosperity and influence, and of achievement in the improvement of instruction and industrial training for the blind, that properly entitles Mr. Anagnos to be ranked in the same class with Dr. Howe, as deserving the gratitude of all those deprived of sight or hearing, or of both; whose restoration to the labors and enjoyments of the general community was eminently promoted by the talents and persevering labors of both the elder and the younger philanthropist.

Voted: That we ever found in Mr. Anagnos that wisdom of selecting, firmness in pursuing, and generosity in directing the talents of others and the course of affairs which best qualify an administrative officer for his work; and not less a justice, modesty and self-devotion which made our inter-

course with him far more than the formal relations of authority and counsel, and attached us to him in the ties of friendship, and in mutual sympathies for the care of the unfortunate and the service of the Commonwealth and the American public. His adoption as a citizen of our Republic made him faithful to its spirit, while he continued to hold that affectionate relation to his own countrymen, and his concern for freedom and justice everywhere, which are the best guarantees of patriotism and of liberty.

Voted: That we tender to the family of Dr. Howe, with which Mr. Anagnos was so intimately connected, to his own relatives in Europe, and to his friends and the friends of civilization and education everywhere, our sympathy in this great and sudden loss, and we ask them to join with us hereafter in some fitting memorial of the life and illustrious career of Michael Anagnos, the true friend of all good causes and the benefactor of that large class of our countrymen who now lament with us his unlooked for removal from the scene of his manifold activities.

Voted: That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and family, to the relatives of the deceased in Europe, and also that copies be given to the press.

In October, 1906, the following resolutions were adopted by the Alumni Association of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind: —

Whereas, God in his Providence has seen fit to call from our midst Michael Anagnos, late director of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind,

Whereas, We, the members of the Alumni Association of said

institution, realize the value of his labors for the blind of New England, recognize the loss which is felt by the authorities of the institution, and finally, sympathize deeply with his family and large circle of personal friends, in their sorrow,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we do hereby express to the members of the Trustee Board, and the Corporation of said institution, and to the family and friends of the deceased, our keen appreciation of his merits, and our deep sympathy in his loss; furthermore, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Association, and be sent to the Trustee Board, the Corporation, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mr. Konstantine Panayotescu of Roumania, and the Greek Consul in Boston.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Perkins Institution Alumnæ Association on Saturday, October twentieth, the following resolutions were adopted: —

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Alumnæ Association of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, recognize that in the death of Michael Anagnos, the eminent director of the institution through thirty years of its progressive history, our organization, in common with our *alma mater,* the blind in general, and all the manifold interests to which he gave a share of his many-sided and beneficent life, has lost a far-seeing, dauntless leader, a beloved and revered friend, a wise and paternal counsellor; therefore be it —

RESOLVED, That we record here an expression of our heartfelt grief and deep sorrow at this irreparable loss and that, although the cordial cheer of his greeting and the inspiration of his presence have been removed, the lofty ideal of self-reliant, industrious, unselfish womanhood which he kept ever before us, his genuine, patient sympathy with our struggles and perplexities,

his wise, practical advice and the high incentive to greater activity that he stirred within us, will be tenderly cherished in our memory; and the standard of true womanhood which he set for us shall be our "lodestar in the eternal sky."

Resolved, That by founding and building up the kindergarten for the blind in Jamaica Plain and securing its endowment, by establishing the Howe Memorial Press and improving the type in which our books are printed, by grading and extending the course of study in all departments of the school, by procuring books, specimens and appliances such as no similar institution possesses, by choosing teachers of noble character and exceptional ability and adopting such progressive methods of training as tend toward the best physical, mental and moral development of the pupil, — that by all this Mr. Anagnos has preserved to blind children and youth their right to a liberal common-school education and that by fostering and giving his personal attention to the home training of the adult blind and by promoting the social and industrial undertakings of our association, he has helped to give cheer and comfort to the aged and new courage to the hopeless.

Resolved, That we do most earnestly ask permission of the trustees of the institution to place upon its walls some enduring token of our unspeakable appreciation of all that Mr. Anagnos desired and wrought for us and for all the sightless, and of our sincere wish that his name be remembered and honored by those who enter our school in future years.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our records as a tribute of our loyal gratitude and affection, and that copies be sent to the trustees of the institution, to members of Mr. Anagnos' family and to the public press.

Correspondence.

From numerous letters of sympathy and appreciation, received from three continents, a few have been selected and are here printed to show how widespread is the sense of loss in Mr. Anagnos' death and how deep the love for him and the reverence for his life and work.

The following tributes express the sentiment of the authorities of other institutions for the blind: —

MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
BALTIMORE, July 5, 1906.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the PERKINS INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BOSTON, MASS.

Gentlemen: — I have just heard, with deep regret, of the death of Mr. Anagnos. In his death you and the profession at large lose the greatest representative of the work for the blind in the world.

His work as Director of the Perkins Institution and founder of the Kindergarten stands as a monument to his memory that will never perish.

For three summers I have had the honor of being near him and knowing him intimately, and my esteem for him has grown into a deep and abiding affection. No one loved his fellow men more than he, and I join with all his more intimate friends and associates in paying to him the homage to which his long life of philanthropy justly entitles him.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN F. BLEDSOE,
Superintendent.

In another letter Mr. Bledsoe spoke thus feelingly: —

. . . I have just learned through today's paper of the death of our good friend Mr. Anagnos. I don't know of any news that could have affected me more. I feel that the profession has lost its greatest representative, the school an invaluable head and the world one of its greatest philanthropists. I know I have lost a good friend, and it is impossible for me to express my deep sorrow. But we must follow where he led, for a better leader we never had. I wish it were possible for me to do something to show my appreciation, but I cannot. The most I can do is to work, work, work, along the lines which he has marked out, and I shall be found doing that.

Louisville, Ky., July 7, 1906.

The Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Michael Anagnos, Director of the Massachusetts School and Perkins Institution for the Blind.

They hereby express their sense of the great loss to their sister institution, of the services of so great an educator, whose labors for the blind have kept that school in the foremost rank of all similar ones in the world, and whose influence for good has been felt wherever any effort has been made for the uplifting of the blind in any and all communities.

In their personal regret for the close of the life of so genial, sincere and noble a friend, they do not forget that his ripe scholarship, his broad patriotism and rare executive ability furnish with his enlightened philanthropy and true hearted citizenship an example that it is a privilege to recognize.

The Secretary is directed to send a transcript from our records, of this action, to the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts School and Perkins Institution for the Blind.

B. B. Huntoon,

Secretary to the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
JACKSONVILLE, July 14, 1906.

MY DEAR MR. CASWELL: — I have learned with deep sorrow of the death of your honored Superintendent, Mr. Anagnos.

If our school were in session, our teachers and pupils would join Mrs. Freeman and myself in extending heartfelt sympathy to you, your teachers and pupils, and all other immediate friends of your institution in this hour of heavy bereavement.

The blind and their friends not only in Massachusetts but throughout the civilized world will mourn the loss of one whose distinguished services in behalf of those living in darkness can never be fully estimated. Most truly a wise and good man has gone to his reward.

That the kind Father may bless and cheer all who are thus so sadly afflicted is the earnest prayer of

Yours in sincere sympathy,

J. H. FREEMAN,
Superintendent.

TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
NASHVILLE, July 18, 1906.

The PRINCIPAL OF THE PERKINS INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND,
BOSTON, MASS.

Dear Sir: — It is with profound sorrow that I have heard of the death of Dr. Anagnos. I have known him for thirty years, and corresponded with him frequently. In all matters pertaining to the education of the Blind I know no man, in this country, his equal, and few so ready to give advice and counsel. His death is a great loss not only to your School, but to all the Schools in the country.

Very respectfully,

J. V. ARMSTRONG,
Superintendent.

HALIFAX SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
HALIFAX, July 20, 1906.

A. O. CASWELL, Esq., *Acting Superintendent,* PERKINS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Dear Sir: — I have heard with the deepest regret of the death of my dear friend, Mr. M. Anagnos, whose name and career are so closely identified with the Perkins Institution, and the Kindergarten for the Blind. In my opinion Mr. Anagnos was one of the noted men of his time. When he came to the United States and received an appointment as Secretary of the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe, he had but a limited knowledge of the English language, and a very imperfect understanding of American life and American institutions. Despite these drawbacks Mr. Anagnos became an able administrator and a sympathetic and successful worker for the higher education of the blind in New England. While conservative in his temperament, his career has been marked by earnestness, enthusiasm, energy and enterprise which will ever redound to the credit of his name.

Thirty years ago in the early days of this institution the income of this school was very small and my own salary as Superintendent was somewhat meagre. Mr. Anagnos, who always regarded this institution as an offshoot of old Perkins, conversed with me as to the present income of the school, and the possible future of the institution. In his opinion my salary was entirely inadequate to the work that I was doing, and Mr. Anagnos urged upon me the advisability of doing the work gratuitously so that the institution might have a chance to develop. He told me that if I would relinquish the salary received from the school, he would personally pay me a like amount and would continue to do so until the funds of the school would warrant my being paid a salary in keeping with the work performed. I did not think it wise, or in the best interests of the school to accept the generous offer made by Mr. Anagnos. At the same time I always appre-

ciated most fully his kind interest in me and in this school, and his earnest desire to further the interests of the blind of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. This incident may serve to illustrate the broad-minded liberality of Mr. Anagnos, and his keen interest in one of the old graduates of the Perkins Institution.

Yours sincerely,

C. F. Fraser,
Superintendent.

At a later date Mr. Fraser paid the following glowing tribute to Mr. Anagnos' memory: —

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 19, 1906.

A. O. Caswell, Esq., Perkins Institution for the Blind,
South Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir: — I deeply regret that pressing duties will prevent my attending the Great Memorial Exercise which is to be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on October 24th. I should have been delighted to say a few words in honor of the memory of such a friend of the blind as the late Mr. M. Anagnos proved himself to be. Measured by the highest standards of men, Mr. Anagnos stood forth as a gentleman, a scholar and a broad-minded philanthropist. His enthusiasm, energy and sympathetic nature marked him as a leader among the educators of the blind. The ideal, for which he strove so manfully, was to place within the reach of the blind youth of New England an education equal in all respects to that enjoyed by their brothers and sisters with sight. His success was phenomenal, and his memory must ever be gratefully cherished by the friends of the blind, and by those who were placed under his instruction. His work will ever stand as a magnificent monument to his memory and his name will always be closely associated with the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and with Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the pioneer educator of the

blind in the United States. I pray that the result of the Memorial services for the late Mr. Anagnos may awaken a deeper and a more abiding interest in the welfare of those to whom his life was so unsparingly devoted.

Yours sincerely, C. F. Fraser,
Superintendent.

North Carolina School for Deaf and Blind,
Raleigh, July 21, 1906.

Supt. School for the Blind, South Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir: — The announcement of the death of Dr. Anagnos brings peculiar sorrow to my heart. He was my friend, and that is saying much. But he was more; for he was my counsellor, and though a much older man, my companion at our general gatherings. I loved and honored him as I loved and honored few men.

The greatest educator of the blind in the world has departed. Where shall we hope to find his like? Alas! it were impossible to even hope to find his peer. How we shall miss his wise counsel, his genial face, his untiring labors, his masterly services, his big-heartedness! As it seems to me, our loss is irreparable. But it is a benediction to have known him.

Tenderly yours, John E. Ray,
Principal.

Mr. Ray has paid an additional tribute in the following lines: —

. . . It was my high privilege to number Dr. Anagnos among my personal friends. His going from us is not only an irreparable loss to our profession, but is a personal affliction to me. "A great man in Israel has fallen," and there is no one of us able or worthy to fill his place. The blind of the whole world have sustained a loss second to none since the death of the illustrious

Dr. Howe, his father-in-law and predecessor. Our profession throughout the world mourns with you, and would be glad to make a contribution to the Memorial of a man so great, so noble, so good.

New York Institution for the Blind,
New York City, Aug. 21, 1906.

My dear Mr. Caswell: — I have your kind letter asking me to make an address on the occasion of the exercises, Oct. 24th, in memory of my friend Mr. Anagnos. Nothing, I assure you, would be more agreeable to my feelings, for I knew him long and well, and hold in high esteem the nobility of his character, the purity of his life, his devotion to the cause of liberty and justice, the sweetness and loyalty of his friendship, and the greatness of his service in promoting the educational welfare of the blind and of the deaf-blind children of his state and country. At the time of the memorial exercises, however, it seems that it will be necessary for me to be in New York, and therefore I ask that you will allot the time to some one else who may fill the time more ably, but not with more sincere love for the man who is to be honored on this occasion, or with higher regard for his character, attainments and achievements. Deeply regretting my inability to accept the place on the memorial program you have so kindly asked me to fill, I am

Very truly yours, Wm. B. Wait,
Emeritus Principal.

South Dakota School for the Blind,
Gary, Oct. 22, 1906.

To Teachers, Officers and Pupils, Perkins Institution, Boston, Mass.

The Blind and the Instructors of the Blind throughout the world have cause to grieve for the death of Mr. Anagnos, the

sincere friend and kindly adviser of all. We of the West especially will miss the man whose experience helped us in our new fields, and whose patience was unfailing.

Sincerely, MARY E. WOOD,
Superintendent.

CEDAR SPRING, S. C., Dec. 14, 1906.

Whereas an all-wise Providence has been pleased to remove from the scene of his labors Michael Anagnos, Director of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, be it resolved by the TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND:

I. That in the death of Mr. Anagnos, the cause of education has lost an able, zealous and consistent advocate, who both by precept and by practice proclaimed his belief in the power of thought to awaken every energy, stimulate every activity and adorn every phase of life.

II. That the profession of teaching has lost a scholar who inherited, embodied and developed the principles of that great pioneer in pedagogy, Samuel G. Howe; and whose interpretations of the problems demanding his solution are among the best now extant, presenting, as they do, both a record of the past and a prophecy of the future.

III. That humanity has lost a broad-minded, generous friend, who delighted in the service of his fellow men and who was brave enough and strong enough to help the weakest of his brethren.

IV. That the blind have lost an unselfish sympathizer and co-worker, who had given the best years of his life to the study of their needs and the amelioration of their lot; a man whose worth can be measured only by the things he attempted and whose most fitting monument is the work he accomplished in the lives of his pupils.

V. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Perkins Institute, to his family, and be published in the *Palmetto Leaf*.

J. E. Swearingen,
J. V. Biggar,
N. F. Walker,
Committee.

Expressions of condolence were received from the following heads of kindred institutions and public officials in foreign lands, all voicing the deep sense of loss which Mr. Anagnos' lamented death has brought to all who have at heart the amelioration of the condition of the blind: —

Prof. Alexander Mell, Regierungsrath des k.k. Blinden-Erziehungs-Institut, Vienna, Austria.

Herr Martin Kunz, Direktor der Blindenanstalt, Illzach bei Mülhausen, Germany.

Herr Karl Lembcke, Direktor der Blindenanstalt, Neukloster, Germany.

Mons. Maurice de la Sizeranne, Secrétaire Général de l'Association Valentin Haüy pour le Bien des Aveugles, Paris, France.

Signor Luigi Quillico, Presidente, and Signor Federico Arecco, Direttore, dell' Istituto-Asilo pei Ciechi Davide Chiossone, Genoa, Italy.

Herr Gotthilf Kull, Direktor der Blinden- und Taubstummen-Anstalt, Zürich, Switzerland, and Frau Kull.

Dr. Emil Muensterberg, Stadtrat, Berlin, Germany.

Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Jerusalem, Vienna, Austria.

Herr Anton Ludwig, Direktor des Blinden Institutes, Linz, Austria.

Herr MATTHIES, Direktor der Blindenanstalt, Steglitz, Germany.
L'Abbé ROHART, Directeur de l'Institution des Sourds-Muets et Jeunes Aveugles, Arras, France.
The Ecumenical PATRIARCH of Constantinople, Joachim III.
Dr. LUIS E. SÉPULVÉDA CUADRA, Profesor del Instituto de Ciegos i Sordo-Mudos, Santiago, Chili.

THE KING'S MANOR HOUSE,
YORK, ENGLAND, 9th November, 1906.

The Committee of the YORKSHIRE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND in acknowledging the intimation from the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind of the death of

Mr. MICHAEL ANAGNOS,

desire to express their appreciation of his strenuous life, which, while it brought "the New World" under the chaste influence of ancient Greece, raised also to admiration among the sighted multitude, the status, the capacity, and the influence for good, of those who have no sight.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
ARTHUR P. PUREY-CUST, the Very Rev. The Dean of York,
Chairman.

The following extracts suggest the poignancy of sorrow felt by those without sight who had found in Mr. Anagnos a father and a friend: —

. . . It was not until yesterday that they would tell me of our great sorrow and since then thoughts of our beloved school and its loss have been uppermost in my mind. It seemed at first as if all nature should stand still while we gathered ourselves together and mourned the death of our best of friends.

Last night I sounded the depths of his helpfulness, which our adult blind feel, when I realized that our work must be resumed in the autumn without Mr. Anagnos' wise leadership. But the work will call us, and thoughts of his noble example will strengthen our weakness. Then, too, Dr. Howe and he have laid the foundation and builded wisely and so other foundation cannot be laid than is laid. May wisdom and power be given to our leaders to follow these great men. . . . I have always wished for literary ability but never so much as now, when I desire to express what Mr. Anagnos has been to one graduate of the school. Then multiply that by every life which his life has touched, and you have the result of his influence in the world. His strength comforted our weakness, his firmness overcame our wavering ideas, his power smoothed away our obstacles, his noble unselfishness put to shame our petty differences of opinion, and his untiring devotion led us to do our little as well as we could. His unbounded faith in the generosity of humanity placed books within the reach of the blind, free to all who desired to read. This same faith and devotion and love of the blind built the Kindergarten and placed the State work for the adult blind on an educational foundation. But better than all these he taught us to be men and women in our own homes and to the best of our ability.

Yours sincerely, LYDIA Y. HAYES.

. . . The calamity is so overwhelming, that it almost stuns one to think of it! But the gratitude which we feel for his brave, devoted life is something which cannot be put into words. It is a glorious thing to be a benefactor to one's fellowmen, is it not? And his will henceforth be a hallowed and sanctified name.

Yours sincerely, LILLIAN R. GARSIDE.

Damariscotta, Maine, Sept. 17, 1906.

. . . The news of the sudden death of Prof. Anagnos reached us through the *Boston Journal* and I feel that I have lost a helpful friend. It was his encouraging words which urged me on in my despairing efforts to learn to read the embossed type which affords the ways and means to gratify my craving for the knowledge for which I had hungered. I regret that I did not express my gratitude more fully to him for his helpful kindness. . . .

Sincerely yours, Etta H. Kingsley.

Brattleboro', Vt., Sept. 21, 1906.

. . . I was greatly surprised and pained to learn of the death of Mr. Anagnos in June last. He must be greatly missed at the Institution and by the many blind who have been under his care during his long work at the Institution. I remember him very pleasantly, and it was through his advice and kindness that I learned to read, since which time I have passed many pleasant hours and gained much knowledge reading by touch. . . .

Sincerely your friend, Minnie C. Fisher.

Hyattsville, Md., July 16, 1906.

Mr. Caswell, Perkins Institution for the Blind.

Dear Sir: — I am in receipt of the card announcing the death of Dr. Michael Anagnos; and I am more than sorry and worse than grieved on learning the loss of so good a friend, so noble a man and so great a giant in the cause of the blind. Though it was not my privilege or pleasure to come in personal contact with Dr. Anagnos very often, yet I learned to appreciate and love him; for, not only was he interested — heart and soul — in the work which most interested me, but he took an almost fatherly

interest in every little matter pertaining to my own narrow world. He was, indeed, a large-hearted, whole-souled lover of humanity. It is thus that, as a blind man educated in a school other than the one over which Dr. Anagnos, in his capacity as Superintendent, Father and Friend so long and so efficiently watched and presided, I wish to be put on record as testifying to the irreparable loss sustained by his death, on the part both of the blind as a class, and of every individual blind person whose privilege it has been to know him.

Yours very sincerely, H. Randolph Latimer.

Other friends have joined in expressing a common sorrow.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 13, 1906.

Dr. Robert C. Moon, in acknowledging the receipt of the sad announcement of the death of Professor Anagnos, desires to express his appreciation of the eminent services which the Professor has rendered the blind. His loss will be felt not only in Boston but throughout the United States — indeed, throughout the world.

Georges' Mills on Lake Sunapee, N. H., July 15, 1906.

To the Perkins Institute for the Blind, South Boston.

Dear friends: — I received the sorrowful news of the death of Mr. Anagnos and wish to assure the members of your Institute of my heartfelt sympathies in the loss of this great, good man, whom I have admired ever since I became acquainted with him and whom I had hoped to see as your leader for a great many more years. Kindly forward the expression of my condolence to the family of Mr. Anagnos.

You may rest assured that I shall try to honor his memory by

continuing my interest in your good work and to extend such favors to your pupils in the future as I was able to do in Mr. Anagnos' life-time.

Sincerely yours, CARL FAELTEN.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1906.

DEAR INSTITUTION FRIENDS: — My heart prompts me to send a brief word of sympathy in this sad bereavement. Mr. Anagnos' life was a noble one, and its fruit was abundant and precious while he lived, and although he has gone from earth, it will continue to bear fruit in the lives of those who have been under his instruction and influence. At first thought it seemed as if he had been called away leaving his work unfinished, but a second thought tells us that *that* cannot be, for it is surely true as one has said: "A man is immortal until his work is done." When his summons comes, we must believe his work is really finished, however incomplete it may seem to us. Our friend had successfully accomplished a great and noble work. His memory will remain a rich legacy not only to his own immediate relatives but to a wide circle of friends who knew and loved him.

With sympathy for all who feel personally bereaved by Mr. Anagnos' death, believe me,

Yours very sincerely, ELIZABETH W. R. LORD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1906.

MY DEAR GEN. APPLETON: — I am truly sorry not to be with you today, to attend the services in memory of Mr. Anagnos, but a matter has turned up within the last few days which prevents my being with you, very greatly to my regret; very greatly indeed.

I feel deeply sensible of the great benefit which Mr. Anagnos' complete devotion of his very uncommon powers to work accom-

plished for those unfortunate people who appeal so strongly to our sympathies; and I hope and believe that the effect of his earnestness and zeal will survive him for many, many decades. . . .

Yours most faithfully, HENRY M. HOWE.

The following tribute has a special significance as coming from a member of that unfortunate class whose cause Mr. Anagnos did so much to further and in whom he was so deeply interested, — the deaf-blind; and, moreover, from one whose literary work in prose and poetry has won many an encomium from Mr. Anagnos: —

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 22, 1906.

The growing infirmities of age being now added to the double deprivation of sight and hearing, under which I have labored for the greater part of a long life, must prevent me, to my infinite regret, from accepting the invitation with which you have so kindly honored me. It would afford me heartfelt satisfaction — we may not call it pleasure — to join you in paying this richly deserved tribute of esteem and gratitude to the memory of so sweet and excellent a man, not only because he was ever a most kind and generous friend to myself, but to every individual of my unfortunate class, in whose pleasure or welfare he had direct occasion of becoming interested. I believe it may be affirmed, with perfect truth, that, excepting three or four well-known instances, there has been no one concerned in the education of the blind who has displayed so enlightened an interest in the great work, or spent it so effectually, as he whose memory we are now making so gratefully present to our best thoughts; and yet it has been more than a hundred years since this work began, as an undertaking for which only the philan-

thropist had the hopefulness to anticipate the beneficent results we now behold. That such a man and one considerably younger than myself and still so capable of usefulness in the life-work so wisely chosen and conducted, should have been stricken down before his noble mission had come full circled, has impressed me, in a peculiar sense, as a most untimely taking off — a seeming fortuity, where great means surceasing, great ends are left in abeyance to bide their time. But the dead still live, the silent still speak, the sleeping still labor on. In the divine economy there can be no end to aught that has been vitalized by the divine co-operation.

MORRISON HEADY.

Notices of the Press.

At the time of Mr. Anagnos' death many newspapers published reviews of his life and work and showed much interest and sympathy. From these notices, editorials and reports, as well as from the testimonials in the papers connected with other schools, the following extracts have been made.

BOSTON HERALD, JULY 4, 1906.

The death of Michael Anagnos, head of the Perkins Institution of the Blind in South Boston, son-in-law of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and perhaps the best known educator of the blind in the world, is announced in a cable message from the Greek minister of foreign affairs, which the acting Boston consul, Thomas F. Maguire, received yesterday afternoon, but which his friends in Boston refuse to believe until it is confirmed by further messages from Athens and from his bankers, the Barings in London, which were asked for yesterday and are expected to arrive in Boston this morning.

The hope of the friends of Mr. Anagnos is based on the fact that he had gone to Roumania on March 17 last to visit an uncle of the same name who had written prior to the Boston teacher's departure that he was near to death and only hoped to hold out until he saw his nephew once more.

The message, which was in French, arrived here about 4 o'clock. It said that Michael Anagnos of Boston was dead in Turn Severin, Roumania, and asked if anything had been left to Greek charities. The Greek consul knew of no other of that

name in Boston than the head of the Perkins Institution, and none other appears in the Boston directory. Neither did the Greek colony know of any other of that name, and they concluded that it was their eminent countryman.

Mr. Wallace Pierce, one of the closest friends of Mr. Anagnos, was among the first notified, and he declined to believe it was his friend because of the circumstances attending his trip abroad. At the institution the officers were equally sceptical, and at a late hour last night refused to think it was their chief, pending confirmation.

At Newport Mrs. Howe had received no notice of any illness or other trouble which might have befallen her son-in-law. She heard from him last a few days ago, and he was then in good health. In her opinion, he is now in Athens or Constantinople.

When Mr. Anagnos left Boston on March 17 last his plans included a study of the Macedonian question, which during the past year has presented many new developments; attendance upon the Olympic games which were held in Athens during April and May; and an extended visit to relatives in Turn Severin, Roumania.

Michael Anagnos, or Anagnostopoulos, according to the Greek patronymic, has been for many years perhaps the greatest benefactor of the blind in this latter age of widespread altruism for all afflicted classes. Thirty years ago he became the directing head of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and during those three decades broadened to a remarkable extent the field of usefulness and pleasure open to those bereft of sight.

He it was who gave the sightless the boon of books; he it was who opened to the blind child the busy realms of the kindergarten and offered them the opportunity of gaining in some measure a great deal of the formative experiences that come naturally to children of the light. In many other ways, by many other methods, he wrought to make the lot of those with but four senses more on a par with that of the possessors of five.

Michael Anagnostopoulos was born in a mountain village of Epirus on Nov. 7, 1837. Epirus then, as now, was subjected to the blighting influence of Turkish rule, but the Epirus mountaineers never tamely submitted to the Sultan's power. The innate independence of the race flourished in their veins, and doubtless from this quality of his ancestry may be traced the sturdy, virile qualities that characterized the great apostle to the blind.

His father was a man of ordinary means and the son might well have been of no greater worth than many of his fellows who worked all day at farming the bare soil or at feeding the cattle and sheep in the mountains. The young son of Anagnos, however, desired an education, and himself earned the money that was paid to perfect him in the paltry learning of the lower Epirote schools.

At 16 he was ready for college. He entered the National University at Athens, an institution then founded upon the German scholastic system, and corresponding to a second class German university. His ambition was to become a master of the classics, of modern languages and of philosophy, with the intention of devoting himself to professorial duties. He spent four years in the school of philosophy, paying his way by teaching languages and reading proof.

The latter occupation brought him in touch with a profession that prevented the realization of his ambition. After his graduation he spent three years in the law course and then became a feuilletonist. He wrote for the newspapers criticisms in philosophy and essays on the classic Greek poets, but, this field not proving wide enough, he soon wrote political essays and did translation for the lower half of the first page of Greek papers.

In 1861 the first Athenian daily newspaper was started under the name of *Ho Ethnophylax* (The *National Guard*), and the young man of 24 was appointed its editor-in-chief. The paper was started as a radical journal to advocate popular rights against

the encroachments of King Otho of unrevered memory, and the son of Anagnos took up his responsibility with the ardor of youth. Twice he was taken from his editorial chair to prison for his opposition to the King.

There followed for the young man a period of greater personal activity. In 1862 occurred the revolution that deposed Otho and placed the present King George upon the throne in Athens. The young man engaged himself in the uprising, though he afterwards expressed his regret at his participation, and after the King's accession in October of the following year, the *National Guard* was permitted to resume its liberal policy without hindrance.

In 1866 the Cretans set up a revolution to free themselves from Turkey. Their desires then were much the same as now, chiefly annexation to Greece, and the son of Anagnos enlisted his pen in behalf of their propaganda. His associates on the *National Guard* demurred, and the editor-in-chief resigned.

It was the decisive step in the man's life. He was nearly 30 when Dr. Samuel G. Howe, husband of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, arrived in Athens in 1867 with assistance for the Cretan refugees in Athens who had lost their all. Dr. Howe had $36,000 for disbursement and he desired aid in the work. The son of Anagnos' attitude was well known and it was to him that the director of the Perkins Institute was directed as one capable of rendering assistance. He became Dr. Howe's private secretary, proved himself invaluable in the work and assumed complete charge of it for several months while Dr. Howe was in Switzerland.

On the Bostonian's return he urged his secretary to accompany him to America to learn the language and manners of the country so as to be of greater service to his countrymen on his return to Greece. In 1867 he made the trip, coming as Dr. Howe's secretary, and here devoting some of his time to instructing his patron's blind charges in the classics.

In 1870 he was offered a professorship in a western college, but he elected to remain with Dr. Howe. In the same year, on Dec. 31, he married Julia Romana, eldest daughter of Dr. Samuel G. and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Anagnos, for in this country he dropped the patronymic ending of his name, died in 1886.

In 1876 Dr. Howe died and Mr. Anagnos was naturally looked on as his successor. In April of that year the board of trustees of the Perkins Institution unanimously pronounced in favor of his selection, and his accomplishments in the ensuing 30 years will occupy a large space in the annals of the education of the blind.

The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind had been founded in 1829 and was organized in 1832 by Dr. Howe, being named after Col. Thomas H. Perkins, who gave his house on Pearl street to the cause. The 44 years of its existence under its first director had established the undertaking on a solid basis, and it was the fortune of the new secretary and superintendent to have the opportunity of advancing the methods.

Mr. Anagnos rose to the occasion. One of his first acts was to present to the board of trustees a plan for the promotion of a fund of $100,000 for printing books for the blind. The institution itself was supported by invested funds and an annual grant of $30,000 from the commonwealth, so that its future was safe.

The new idea was not altogether popular at first, but the public needed only to understand its significance to appreciate its value. In 1882 the fund was ready for investment. Six years later every public library in Massachusetts was provided with books printed in raised letters, and the work has continued in ever growing proportions.

Another idea of immense benefit was that of a kindergarten for the blind. Children were not admitted to the institution before the age of 9, and Mr. Anagnos considered this age too far advanced for the beginning of training blind children. Fairs and entertainments were begun, one notable fair at a private

residence yielding $4,600. An appeal was made to the public, and in January, 1885, $26,000 had been collected toward the necessary $45,000.

The estate in Jamaica Plain was purchased, a like sum was collected for the erection of the building, and in April, 1887, the building was dedicated. Then Mr. Anagnos raised an endowment fund of $100,000 more. By November, 1892, the invested securities for the undertaking amounted to $210,000. The kindergarten now consists of four modern three-story brick buildings at Perkins and Day streets, Jamaica Plain, and the institution has never been able to accommodate all the applicants between the ages of 5 and 9.

To write adequately of Mr. Anagnos' work for the blind would involve composing a history of such work. Suffice it to say that in every manner he has advanced the education of the sightless and that the common acceptance of such education as a practical thing in this country has been due to him. He was in these last 30 years the guiding spirit behind it, the able executor of the conceptions of Dr. Howe, and himself a capable and progressive laborer in his chosen field.

Though a thorough American, Mr. Anagnos never lost interest in his fatherland. At the celebration of the anniversary of Grecian independence in Steinert Hall a year ago last spring, he was the chief speaker, and in all activities of his race in America he was a leader. He was president of the National Union of Greeks in the United States and was a leader in the local Greek church.

He moved freely among the inhabitants of Boston's Greek colony, which numbers 6,000, and his interest in their affairs may be illustrated by mentioning that he was the largest contributor to the fund that is now being accumulated for the erection of a fitting Greek church building. He was a constant habitué of the Greek restaurants and coffee houses, where he

came to know the local Greeks and to him many of them owe their ability to get a foothold in a new country.

Aside from his practical accomplishments he was all his life a scholar, and in 1892 was given the honorary degree of master of arts by Harvard University as a recognition of his attainments.

His interest in education was not confined to the sightless. Six years ago he visited the Balkan states and gave, it is said, $20,000 for building schools in places of special interest to him.

Boston Herald, July 5, 1906. — Editorial.

From time immemorial Greece has sent her sons to carry the torch of learning to the uttermost ends of the earth. She never sent a better one forth than Michael Anagnos. He linked the Athens of America with the Athens of the old world by a stronger bond. To the average Bostonians who knew him he seemed to be the reincarnation in flesh and blood of the celebrated Greek philosophers whom we became acquainted with in our schoolbooks. It was said of Shakespeare that he was a "myriad-minded man." The same can be said of Mr. Anagnos. If the report that he is dead is true the blind have lost a father, a protector and teacher, Boston a splendid type of citizen, and the world a truly great man.

Boston Transcript, July 6, 1906. — Editorial.

Mr. Anagnos.

It is a high meed of praise to be awarded to Mr. Anagnos, that for so many years of his administration the Perkins Institution for the Blind has maintained the very extraordinary prestige bequeathed to it by its founder, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe. The present generation can have but a faint idea of the reputation of the man to whom it was Mr. Anagnos' fortune to be the successor. The successor of Phillips Brooks was not handicapped with a greater role to live up to. Dr. Howe receives no less a tribute in

the International Encyclopædia than this: "It is probably not too much to say that no man ever lived in America who so truly deserved the name philanthropist in its highest and best sense."

To take up the work of such a genius, even though his trusted secretary and beloved son-in-law, was for Mr. Anagnos to shoulder bravely and dutifully a tremendous responsibility, and as has just been said, to have allowed the institution to suffer no loss of public dignity after more than a generation of time, would be achievement enough for most men.

It was everywhere recognized as peculiarly fitting and fortunate that a worthy representative of the land Howe loved so well, the land to which letters and education owe an inextinguishable debt, should be entrusted with the monumental work of Dr. Howe at South Boston. Its preservation on a sound financial basis, keeping up an annual turning over of nearly half a million of receipts and expenditures, was no small task in itself. But besides accomplishing this, Mr. Anagnos has raised one large fund for the printing of books in the raised type used by the blind, and another for establishing on a broad and sound financial foundation the kindergarten for the blind — an entirely new departure and addition to the work of the institution as Dr. Howe planned and left it. Mr. Anagnos had made a deep study of the scientific theories of education, and had applied them to the fullest practicable extent in the peculiar curricula it fell to his lot to provide. Music has had a large place in his scheme, and also gymnastics. The training in the literary and science classes has been made by him equal to that of good preparatory schools of the seeing, and the Perkins graduates are sent forth with about the equipment of the ordinary high school pupils. Nor is manual training ignored, whether on its practical or its moral side. In short, under Mr. Anagnos' long administration, the Perkins Institution has measured well up to its founder's plan. That it covered all the needs and interests of the adult blind, furnishing them asylum, or train-

ing them in self-supporting trades and occupations, Mr. Anagnos would not have claimed himself; he sought to impress it upon the public mind that the Perkins Institution was first of all a school, and he made it all but a college, for the blind.

Mr. Anagnos' personality was something unique in this community. Man of the world and cultivated in his tastes and reading, he was entertaining in conversation and distinguished in manners.

Devoted Friend of the Blind.

In the death of Mr. Michael Anagnos Boston loses an honored citizen, the blind a beloved leader, the kingdom of Greece a devoted son and the educational world a shining example of steadfast zeal toward a high goal.

Rumor of the death of this well-known man reached this city Tuesday. As he was in fine health and spirits when he sailed for Europe on March 17, and frequent letters were received from him, his closest friends believed the one who had died was an uncle, bearing the same name, who had been in failing health of late at his home in Roumania. Since the first report, all efforts to know the truth have been unavailing until a cablegram from Bucharest, announced the death, on June 29, at Turn Severin, Roumania, of Michael Anagnos, president of the Greek Union of America.

A remarkable man was Mr. Anagnos, whose career was intensely interesting and romantic. He was born in the mountains of Epirus, a Greek province under the rule of Turkey, on the 7th of November, 1837. His father was a man of ordinary means, and the boy did hard labor as a farm hand. He watched and fed the cattle on the hills, and saved every penny toward the sum that educated him in the schools. At the age of sixteen he went to Athens looking for more knowledge. He became a student at the National University, which is based on the German scholastic system, and corresponds to the second class German university. His chief desire was to become a master of the classics and languages.

Accordingly he studied four years in the school of philosophy. During this time he taught the languages and read proof to pay for his tuition.

After graduation he went to the school of law, where he remained three years. Then he became a newspaper writer. He wrote criticisms in philosophy and essays on the classical Greek poets. He turned his attention also to politics, and wrote many political essays and did much translation.

In 1861, when Michael Anagnos was twenty-four years old, the first daily paper in Athens was established. It was called the *Ethnophylax,* or the *National Guard,* and it was established as a radical journal to advocate the rights of the people against the encroachments of the court of King Otho, who then occupied the throne of Greece. Mr. Anagnos was appointed editor-in-chief of this newspaper, and he performed his work with characteristic zeal. He advocated the rights of the people with such force that on two occasions he was arrested and sent to prison.

Then in 1862 the revolution which finally dethroned King Otho broke out, and Mr. Anagnos was very actively engaged in the uprising. When King George ascended the throne Mr. Anagnos was permitted to resume the liberal course that the *National Guard* had started out to pursue.

This lasted for four years and then, in 1866, the revolution in Crete began against the Turkish dominion. The Cretans wanted annexation with Greece, and Mr. Anagnos thought that Grecian liberty possessed no significance for him while his brethren languished under Turkish rule. Accordingly he started in to express this view, but his associates demurred, and he resigned his position as chief editor of the *National Guard.*

It was in 1867, when Mr. Anagnos was in his thirtieth year, that Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the founder of the school for the blind in this city, went to Athens with means for the assistance of the Cretans who had lost everything in the rebellion and had fled to

the Greek capital. Dr. Howe had $36,000 to assist the Cretan refugees, and he wanted somebody to help him. He found in Michael Anagnos, the patriot and philosopher, just the person he desired.

Young Anagnos became the private secretary of Dr. Howe. His assistance in the distribution of the material for the Cretan refugees was invaluable. In a few weeks Dr. Howe left Athens for Switzerland, and Mr. Anagnos did all the work and was in absolute charge of affairs for several months.

Later, the Greek was invited to America, and in 1867 he took up his duties in the home of Dr. Howe, where sightless children were being trained by the patient, wise teacher. Mr. Anagnos taught Greek and Latin to the boys whom Dr. Howe selected until 1870, when he had an offer from a western college to go there as professor. But he declined the offer, to remain with Dr. Howe.

On the last day of December, 1870, Mr. Anagnos married Julia Romana, eldest daughter of Dr. Samuel G. and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Anagnos died in 1886.

In 1876 Dr. Howe died, and in April of that year, Michael Anagnos, by unanimous vote of the board of trustees, was chosen director of the institution. One of the first things he did as director was to present to the trustees a plan for the promotion of a fund of $100,000 for the printing of books for the blind. The idea was new and not altogether popular. But as soon as the public understood it the $100,000 fund was secured, and in 1882 was ready for investment. And now in all the public libraries of the principal cities in the State books for the use of the blind may be found.

Mr. Anagnos developed another idea which conferred upon him the title of the father of the kindergarten for the blind. He had always recognized the necessity for a kindergarten. Only children more than nine years of age were admitted to the

school, and this was too late an age to admit of the best development of the child in the way it should go. Mrs. Anagnos, too, had this idea close to her heart. Her last words, now engraved on a tablet in one of the kindergarten buildings, were: "Take care of the little blind children."

Mr. Anagnos raised an endowment fund of $100,000. The kindergarten now has an estate, in land and invested securities, of $210,000. Under the administration of Mr. Anagnos the real estate valuation of the South Boston building increased to $80,000. As manager of the kindergarten he received no salary, and paid his own expenses when he did any traveling in the interests of the institution. He was a philosopher as well as a manager, and he devoted much of his time to investigation of the causes of blindness and the means of prevention.

By his unflagging zeal and enterprise, as well as his rare economic instinct in prosecuting new works, he built up the institution for the future. It is amply provided and equipped with a complete gymnasium, spacious and elegant halls for the library (of about 15,000 volumes, both in raised type for the pupils and of general literature for the teachers and for reading to the scholars), and a whole upper floor of 238 feet in length and width of twenty-six feet for the musical department, including about thirty rooms, in which piano pupils practise by themselves, with larger rooms for teachers and a large hall for the band and musical library.

Every other department has grown and developed under his direction until today it is an institution of which the entire country is justly proud, as well as an enduring monument to the faith and devotion of two notable men.

In 1900 Mr. Anagnos went abroad to attend the International Congress for those interested in the instruction of the blind, although that was not his prime purpose. For a long time he had cherished the idea of doing something substantial for the

cause of education in his native Greek village. Turkey does practically nothing for the education of its youth, while the little kingdom of Greece maintains an excellent free system. Consequently nearly all the schools there are in Turkey are due to the generosity of the more prosperous citizens who still reside in the country, or to the sons of those who long ago emigrated to foreign shores, and who, for the sake of their fathers who loved their native land, take this means of encouraging the native youth.

From Mr. Anagnos himself it was impossible to get much information regarding this educational incident of his trip. He shrunk from the publicity that would come from the association of his name with what he characterizes as only a trifling incident; but trifling as it may have appeared to him, much was made of the affair by the people of his native town, and also in the papers published in Greece and the Greek journal in New York. The gift is understood to have amounted to about $20,000, to be invested in such a manner as to give a certain number of worthy students the benefits of a higher education each year. He also arranged a curriculum for advanced students, to the preparation of which he had devoted much time.

When arranging for his departure for Janina, the capital of Epirus, he had to submit to the indignity of an arrest on the charge of being an agitator and a suspicious character. Having been away from this part of the country forty-three years he was not known; but when his pockets were searched and certain letters of introduction found, the authorities were satisfied that his presence boded no evil, and he was released.

At Athens Mr. Anagnos tarried a month. Thence he went on to Salonica, and to a few towns in Macedonia, spending much time at each place in examining into the condition of the people and more particularly into the educational opportunities of the children. He travelled by land to Belgrade, the capital of Servia,

where he remained several days, taking a steamer from thence on the Danube to Roumania, where he sojourned fifteen days. Here Mr. Anagnos had an excellent opportunity of studying the educational system of the city, especially the higher grades, and much to his delight he found lyceums, as they call them there, but which correspond to our academies, all equipped with the most approved appliances, such as one would find in few of our New England institutions. At Budapest he found a very broad field for investigation. In the Hungarian capital he found, in addition to the ordinary schools, excellent facilities for the education of the defective classes, especially the blind. At Vienna there are separate schools for the Christian and Hebrew blind, both of which he carefully studied. At Munich, which was the last place visited before going to Paris, he found the university in session, and spent some time in visiting the schools for the blind in that city.

Besides representing his own institution at the International Congress at Paris, Mr. Anagnos, before leaving home, had been commissioned by the Secretary of State to represent the United States Government, and thus was present in a double capacity.

At different times he made visits to Europe to see his relatives and his native home, and he always took a profound interest in the Macedonian question.

He was all his life a scholar, and in 1892 was honored by Harvard University with a degree of master of arts.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, JULY 7, 1906.

The Listener.

The strange old building of the Perkins Institution for the Blind always excites surprise and calls forth the explanation to the tourist that it was built for a summer hotel originally, or rather as a hotel overlooking the salt water. Apparently they built seaside hotels like Spanish fortresses in the first quarter of

the nineteenth century. Quite as impressive as the main entrance, with its circular tessellated marble hallway, in the centre of which stands the impressive revolving globe representing in low relief the earth's surface, are the private apartments of the superintendent's family, with their separate staircases and large parlors and dining-room. Down the winding stair from the drawing-room to the dining-room have passed, every Washington's birthday for many years, a family dinner party consisting of certain specially invited guests at the school's holiday exhibition exercises. On many of these occasions the little procession has been headed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, leaning on the arm of the most distinguished guest, or on that of "Michael," as she affectionately called Mr. Anagnos. As is well known to millions over the land, Mrs. Howe, wherever she is, is the life of the occasion, and these little annual dinners were no exception to that rule.

But there was always a goodlier company still besides those at the table. Invisible to all but those "wise" to the history of the room, lingered there, or upon the stairs descending to it, the genial shades of Dickens, of Thackeray, of Frederika Bremer, of John Brown, of the greater Harvard professors of the past, of Boston divines and veteran abolitionists and reformers of all stripes and of both sexes, who had found welcome there and felt themselves honored to be the guests of that extraordinary genius, Dr. Howe. Literary folk and scientists never tired in extolling the wonderful work he accomplished with Laura Bridgman and her successors, both those famous and the multitude unknown to fame. It was one of the wonders of the world sixty years ago, this first of human laboratories for the making over of the defective for social benefit and behoof. It is hardly possible to conceive today the stride made for civilization in study and true amelioration of the lot of all the unfortunate of humanity in this daring innovation of Howe's.

It will be difficult to think of the Perkins Institution without the Howes and Mr. Anagnos. Ever since its establishment two generations ago, it has had shed upon it the sunshine of the gracious presence of Julia Ward Howe with her children and children's children. In the dining-room, one of the first objects to meet the eye was a marble bust of her father, Samuel Ward, the New York banker. On the wall, with an old master or two, was a little home-made portrait, not great but touchingly intimate and true, of her daughter, Julia Romana, wife of Michael Anagnos. Besides keeping up the ball of the badinage at the family dinner, Mrs. Howe has been wont to make a little speech after the musical programme of the afternoon (and the music, like the original plays which formed the morning entertainment, had always the finest artistic taste and flavor), and in this speech she often made some fitting, but always restrained, allusion to her husband, the founder, speaking of him, as the Listener remembers on one occasion, as "our friend." And so the strenuous and sufficient Anagnos, faithful steward of the great trust left to him here, has gone! Another chapter is closed and leaf turned in the chronicles of old Boston, the world-famous and world-shaking Boston of the 19th century — century consecrated to many and divers and triumphant struggles for human rights. May what is to follow in the 20th century be equally fruitful and of good report when the reckoning is made at some point another fourscore years further on. It is sure to be something very different, one can see that already; perhaps Howe himself, had he been just coming to manhood now as he was when he went off to fight for Greece with Lord Byron, would have been a "Captain of Industry" and might even have measured up to Charles Francis Adams' latest avowed ambition of accumulating a hundred millions of dollars.

Boston Post, July 7, 1906.

Michael Anagnos.

The apparently authentic confirmation of the death of Michael Anagnos in Roumania causes deep regret in this community, where for so many years he has lived an honored citizen and conducted a great work upon the highest humanitarian and educational lines.

The Perkins Institution for the Blind as it stands today, the foremost in the world in the uplifting of that class of unfortunates, is the development of his untiring energy and sagacious devotion. What the wisdom and the noble charity of Dr. Samuel G. Howe founded and brought to a condition of wide usefulness, Mr. Anagnos extended and expanded and made a practical benefaction to many thousands.

It is largely to the efforts of Mr. Anagnos, who succeeded Dr. Howe at the head of this institution, that the blind have access to the literature of the world through the printing of books in raised letters. It is to his conception of a kindergarten for the blind, and the equipment of such a school here in Boston, that sightless afflicted children have now that opportunity for early education which before they lacked.

Personally, Mr. Anagnos was a man of high culture, lofty purposes, warm impulses, and moreover a rare talent for affairs. He carried great business enterprises as faithfully and successfully as he performed his remarkable educational work. His death is a loss to the community and to the world.

Boston Herald, Sunday, July 8, 1906. — Editorial.

A great light has been taken from those who sit in darkness. Peace to the soul of Michael Anagnos!

Boston Sunday Globe, July 8, 1906.

Prof. Michael Anagnos, the head of the Perkins Institution for the Blind in South Boston, who has lately died in Roumania, has innumerable friends in this city who will learn of his death with sorrow. He has been a friend to the blind for many years, and his efforts to aid the sightless found a large number of supporters among the wealthy and influential of Boston. None who are familiar with life at the Perkins Institution can think of Prof. Anagnos without recalling his wife, who died there about twenty years ago. Mrs. Anagnos was a daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Her madonna-like face, with the loveliness of its expression, was more of a delight to look upon than a beautiful picture. Prof. Anagnos, who was deeply devoted to his wife, bore her death always as a great sorrow, and when speaking of her to his friends it was as one who relates a sweet day-dream that is all too quickly told to those who enjoy to listen.

Boston Journal, July 10, 1906.

Greeks of all New England, with perhaps some of the leaders of the race from New York, will join in a big memorial service to the late Michael Anagnos, head of the Perkins Institution for the Blind at South Boston, next Sunday, at 10 o'clock, in the Greek Church of the Annunciation.

Nothing that has ever happened in the Greek settlement of New England has cast such a gloom over the communities as has the news of Mr. Anagnos' death, and in almost every city there is general mourning over the event. In addition, Mr. Anagnos was one of the most prominent workers in the Greek church, besides which he was a liberal contributor to its support, not only in Boston, but in other places where it lacked the strength that it has here.

These facts, together with the prominence of the man as an

educator and Greek orator, have made his death one that has brought mourning to the Greeks all over America. The suggestion that a big memorial service be held here first came from out of town Greeks, and arrangements have been made to invite representatives of the race from all over the east, and from the information now at hand there will be a general response. The services will be in charge of the Rev. Nestor Souslides.

It is also purposed to hold later a civic memorial to the memory of the late educator, but aside from the fact that the directors of the Perkins Institution will have the affair in charge, and that they will meet with hearty co-operation on the part of the local Greeks, nothing has yet been decided on with regard to it.

Boston Herald, July 12, 1906. — Editorial.

The memory of Michael Anagnos is perpetuated in many gatherings of men and women who well knew his devoted service to humanity's cause, but it is doubtful if any higher tribute to his public usefulness has or will be spoken than appears upon the records of the Perkins Institute trustees: "He developed the ideas of Dr. Howe in a manner which was more to be desired than expected in case of any man, however accomplished or devoted."

Boston Herald, July 13, 1906.

The governing council of the Hellenic Association of Boston as soon as the death of Michael Anagnos, its president, and the great benefactor of the Greek community in this city, was confirmed held a meeting to arrange for an appropriate expression of the sorrow of the Greeks of Boston and a proper recognition of the services of the deceased. The council adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, God in His wisdom has seen fit to take to himself our beloved president, Michael Anagnos, we, the members of the

governing council of the Hellenic Association of Boston, hereby express our deep sorrow for the loss sustained by this association and the Greek community of Boston. And to do honor to him and to perpetuate his memory, it is therefore

RESOLVED, that a religious service be held for the repose of the soul of our late president at the Greek church in Boston on Sunday, July 15, 1906, and that a commemorative religious service shall be held every year thereafter on the date of the death of our late president.

RESOLVED, that a public memorial service be arranged for, to be held in Boston, to which shall be invited the friends of our late president and a committee from all the Greek societies in New England.

RESOLVED, that a picture of our late and honored president shall be hung in the meeting room of the governing board of the Hellenic Association and also in the room of the Greek school.

RESOLVED, that the vice-president and secretary be requested, in the name of the governing committee and the association, to offer the condolences of the Greek community to the revered Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and to the relatives of our late president in Greece.

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be published in all the Greek newspapers in the United States and in the daily newspapers in Boston.

BOSTON PILOT, JULY 14, 1906.

Michael Anagnos, the Greek patriot and philanthropist, for the last thirty years head of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, died on June 29 at Turn Severin, Roumania. Mr. Anagnos has been nearly forty years a resident of Boston, having come thither as the secretary of the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe, founder of the institution above named. In 1870 he married Julia Romana, eldest daughter of Dr. Howe and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Six

years later, on the death of Dr. Howe, Mr. Anagnos became head of the Perkins Institution. He will always be remembered for his work in opening the treasures of the written word to the blind.

Though a thorough American, Mr. Anagnos never lost interest in his fatherland. At the celebration of the anniversary of Grecian independence in Steinert hall a year ago last spring he was chief speaker, and in all activities of his race in America he was a leader. Besides being president of the National Union of Greeks in the United States he was a leader in the local Greek church. He was the largest contributor to the fund now being accumulated for the erection of a fitting Greek church building.

Mrs. Anagnos died in 1886.

BOSTON BUDGET, JULY 14, 1906.

The tribute of the trustees of the Perkins Institution to Michael Anagnos, late director of the institution, was as deserved as it was appreciative of his eminent services in advancing the education of those who were without sight, and were sometimes without hearing. He advanced and perfected the teaching of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, his father-in-law, whom he succeeded, and this in such a quiet and unostentatious manner that the public was hardly aware that any improvements had been made in accordance with later day progress. Dr. Howe was the inspirer of Mr. Anagnos, and it may be truly said that he bettered the instructions of his philanthropic and devoted teacher. For nearly forty years Mr. Anagnos was connected with the Perkins Institution, and it had his general direction for three-fourths of that time. He labored earnestly and untiringly to make those in his charge something beside helpless burdens upon the community — that is, self-respecting and self-sustaining members of society.

The trustees say that their intercourse with Mr. Anagnos was far more intimate than the formal relations of authority and

counsel, and led to a friendship in which there was a mutual devotion to the welfare of the afflicted.

Mr. Anagnos was an adopted citizen of this country, and he never forgot the fair land of Greece, his birthplace, and her struggles for freedom. Indeed, his patriotism brought him to the attention of Dr. Howe, noted for his effort to secure the liberty of the Greeks. Both will go down to posterity as public benefactors, who had no selfish motives in their labors to brighten the lives of many who would have remained in mental, as well as physical darkness, if it had not been for their philanthropic endeavor. They have won a warm place in the hearts of a sympathetic people.

Sympathy is extended by the trustees to the family of Dr. Howe, with whom Mr. Anagnos was intimately connected, and to his own relatives in Europe and to his friends and the friends of civilization and education everywhere, and they ask their co-operation hereafter "in some fitting memorial of the life and illustrious career of Michael Anagnos, the true friend of all good causes, and the benefactor of that large class of our countrymen who now lament with us his unlooked for removal from the scene of his manifold activities." That this recognition of the services of Mr. Anagnos will be a fitting one there can be no doubt. All worthy people will be eager to honor the memory of a man who labored so unselfishly, modestly and devotedly for his kind.

Lowell Evening Citizen, July 16, 1906.

Memorial services were held yesterday in the Greek church for the late Michael Anagnos, president of the Greek Union of America, who died recently in Roumania.

These services were held under the auspices of the local Greek community, and Georgios Gouzouly and Dr. Vrahnos, also an officer, delivered addresses.

Rev. Fr. Ambrosios Paraschakes conducted the services, which

were of an order very curious for our American eyes, but along customary Greek lines. The priest stood in the middle of the church and all of the faithful stood around him in a circle, each bearing a lighted taper. Upon a table at his right stood two jars full of wheat, and surmounted with a large floral wreath. The choir stationed beyond the crowd at one end of the church, chanted responses to the priest's singing of funeral hymns.

At the conclusion of the service, the wheat was distributed to those present, to keep in commemoration of the deceased. The wreath which figured in the service will be sent to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Boston Evening Transcript, July 16, 1906.

MEMORIAL TO MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

A service in memory of Michael Anagnos, who died in Roumania, a fortnight ago, was held in the little Greek church, corner of Kneeland and Tyler streets, yesterday morning. The edifice was heavily draped in mourning and in front of the sanctuary were a number of floral gifts from various Greek societies.

The services were held under the auspices of the Hellenic Association of which Mr. Anagnos was president. The congregation was made up for the most part of the Greek population of Boston. Especially notable persons included Rev. Fr. Basil Lambrides, of the Greek church at Lynn; Francis L. Maguire, acting Greek consul of this city; and ex-Consul John Rodocanachi. The memorial services, alternately recited and chanted, were conducted by the priest of the church, Rev. Fr. Nestor Souslides, who brought them to a close with an interesting sketch of the late superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Blind.

Characterizing Mr. Anagnos in the words of the Patriarch

of Constantinople, applied by him to the men who do honor to Greece, as an "illustrious child of the race," the speaker went on to show how dear his memory was to Panhellenism and to members of the Greek world everywhere.

He said: —

Not only does the Hellenic world mourn his loss; many sorrow for him here in Boston, for it is realized by others than those of Greek origin that the man who gave eyes to the blind is gone from among them forever. It is rare, indeed, to find in the world men of such worth, of such ability, of such power of self-sacrifice as Mr. Anagnos. It is in men, who like him, renounce the comforts and luxuries of life in order to contribute to its philanthropies that the strength of a nation really consists. Not only did our friend bring priceless help to the blind, but he was tender and sympathetic toward all human misfortune and suffering.

Until very recent years he may not have come into very close relations with his compatriots in Boston, yet they none the less regarded him with feelings not only of admiration, but almost of worship. It is a far cry to the cradle of his race in Epirus, and farther still perhaps from the early peasant cultivator of the soil to such a man as Mr. Anagnos showed himself to be in the new world, yet he never lost his sense of Greek nationality and never ceased to be a Hellene of the Hellenes. As he would have remained, had he never left his native village, so he remained after much travel and forty years' residence in America. Meanwhile holding up the banner of virtue, and carrying on his works of philanthropy, he was himself raised to a higher position in the respect of the great American people than any other Greek. The Greeks of Boston especially wonder at his energy, admire his character, recognize his ability and will forever cherish his memory.

Boston Globe, July 16, 1906.

The little Greek church at Kneeland and Tyler streets was crowded yesterday forenoon at the service in memory of Michael Anagnos, who had done so much in the latter years of his life to bring his fellow-countrymen together in this place of worship. The church was heavily draped both inside and outside and in front of the sanctuary were displayed a number of rich floral tributes from Greek societies.

There were present in the church delegations from these various societies in addition to the regular congregation, and there were present a number of other friends of Mr. Anagnos.

The service was simple, consisting of singing and an address by Rev. Nestor Souslides, which was very affecting and which moved many in the congregation to tears. Tears streamed down from the eyes of the preacher before the conclusion of his address and he was so overcome by his emotions that he was obliged to step for a moment into his study before he could give the benediction.

The speaker laid much stress on the broad humanitarianism of Mr. Anagnos, on his deep love for Greece and for the Greeks who were struggling for their independence in Macedonia, Roumania and other places, and of the deep personal interest he took in his fellow-countrymen who came to the United States, and finally there was the touching friendship which existed between the speaker and Mr. Anagnos and the work of the latter in organizing and helping to maintain the spirit of Greek patriotism among his fellow-countrymen here.

It all seemed very significant and a little strange, perhaps, to step into this little Puritanical church of other days, with its high-backed seats and unadorned walls and with the few scriptural passages in old-English Gothic letters on either side of the sanctuary — put there by another race and another denomination

— to see the picturesque Greek priest in flowing black beard, tall head dress and heavy gold vestments, delivering to his fellow-countrymen in their own language a eulogy of one who was great as an American citizen, but who had never forgotten his native land and whose native patriotism never waned in life.

The Greeks of Boston propose to hold memorial services each year in honor of Michael Anagnos.

Boston Herald, July 16, 1906.

Roses white and red, with lilies and pale immortelles, clustered lovingly yesterday morning around the portrait of Michael Anagnos as it stood, taper-lit, in the chancel of the Greek church at the corner of Kneeland and Tyler streets. Two hours were there given by the Greek colony of Boston to the memory of their revered compatriot, and for a considerable portion of that time his praises were spoken in the language which he loved so well. The interior of the church had been heavily draped for the occasion. The symbols of woe were almost forgotten in the presence of many floral offerings, which included wreaths from the Greek community (Helleniki Kinotis) of which the deceased was president, the St. Peter's Club (Agius Petrius), the Ladies' Greek Society and the Vassara Union.

The bulk of the large audience was made up of Greek residents of Boston. Among the visitors were Fr. Basil Lambrides, the Greek priest of Lynn, Francis L. Maguire, acting Greek consul of Boston, and ex-Consul John Rodocanachi.

The memorial services, alternately recited and chanted, were conducted by the priest of the church, Nestor Souslides, who brought them to a close with an interesting sketch of

the late superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Blind.

The Springfield Daily Republican, August 25, 1906.

Particulars of the fatal illness and death of Mr. Anagnos in Roumania have come to hand and increase the sadness of his loss. He had been apparently well up to his leaving Adrianople about June 12, where he was received with great honor by the resident Greeks, who insisted on a speech from him on the present issues affecting the Greek race. He spoke for an hour and was watched by spies from that day until he reached his uncle's in Turn Severin. He probably fatigued himself by his exertions and the excitement following; but went on to visit his cousins in Bucharest, and thence turned westward for Turn Severin, where his old uncle, K. Panayotescu, was ill in bed. He got there June 17, more or less ailing, and the next day his long-standing kidney disease manifested a new form, with much pain. The surgeons consulted advised an operation, but even then it was probably too late. When finally performed, after much delay, on June 27, his strength was too little to revive from the severe ordeal, and he died on the early morning of the 29th. Even without the surgery, his disease (calculus of the left kidney) would have soon proved fatal. In the excitement prevailing throughout Roumania against all Greeks, his funeral was hurried, and without the customary forms of the Greek church. His body was hermetically sealed in the metallic coffin for removal hereafter to Papingo, where he had endowed schools and where his grave-monument will be. Up to this last fortnight, and after he had recovered from the fatigues and cold of his voyage, his health and spirits

had been unusually good. He reached Athens April 12, and was delighted with all that he saw. His last letter from there said: —

My first surprise was at the rapid growth of Athens, and the increasing beauty of its architecture. It is truly the whitest and most attractive city in the world. About 500 feet from the hotel where I am, stands a magnificent trinity of noble buildings. In the center is my venerable *Alma Mater,* the university, and on its right side is that gem of modern buildings, the academy; while on the left rises the new national library, a worthy companion of the others. Every day when I find myself in front of this remarkable group, I raise my hat and offer a tribute of gratitude and admiration.

He then described the festivities of Easter, which he witnessed, and spoke of expecting to see the royal family of England, who were in Athens on a visit to the King of Greece. At that time the Macedonian troubles seemed to have abated a little, but have since broken out afresh. The present situation is one of the worst yet reported, and it is hoped the western powers will now intervene more effectively to prevent the assassinations and other outrages so often reported.

KINDERGARTEN MAGAZINE AND PEDAGOGICAL DIGEST.

SEPTEMBER 1906.

Dr. Michael Anagnos, worthy successor to Dr. Howe, his father-in-law, died this summer, after many years of constructive work at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston, of which he was superintendent.

Michael Anagnos was born among the mountains of Epirus, Greece. Having made the most of the educational advantages

afforded by his native hamlet and by the high school of Janina, he entered the University of Athens in 1854. A radical in politics his brilliant mind and broad culture strove to serve his country through the medium of journalism. In 1867 when Dr. Howe revisited Greece, he met the young man and was so impressed by his genius for hard work, both intellectual and practical, that he invited him to come to America, where he gave him a position in the Perkins Institute for the blind children of New England. In 1870 he married Dr. Howe's daughter, Miss Julia Howe.

Having a natural aptitude for administration, the institution under his later management grew very rapidly in property and resources. It was through his efforts that the departments for younger children were opened, among them the kindergarten. His work for the blind reached in many various directions, including the extension of printing and the accumulation of libraries for the use of teachers of the blind and for the acquirement of musical literature.

Dr. Howe's work with Laura Bridgman has been continued in that accomplished with Helen Keller and Elizabeth Robin.

Always loyal to his native country, Dr. Anagnos has endowed the high school of Janina with funds that will make the road to learning less difficult for other struggling students.

Posse Gymnasium Journal, September 1906.

In Memoriam.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

Epirus, Greece, November 7th, 1837.
Turn Severin, Roumania, June 29th, 1906.

A deep thinker; a wise counsellor; a prophet of good, a great-hearted lover of mankind, a true and far-seeing leader of the blind along the higher paths.

The department of physical education has its special tribute of honor and gratitude to offer to the memory of Michael Anagnos, the wise and noble-hearted leader in so many phases of education and of social ethics.

Mr. Anagnos said with reference to the gymnasium which he had established at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind at South Boston in 1880: "We will have the best form of gymnastics which we can get in this country, but the true gymnastic system is not with us. The gymnastic school which recognizes both the psychological and physiological laws of the human being is with the Swedes."

At this time the gymnastic lessons for the blind boys followed the form used in the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, and the lessons for the girls that of Mount Holyoke College (seminary then), reinforced and most cordially assisted by Miss Allen, who was the pioneer worker in gymnastics for women in Boston. The assistance which she gave the work was most valuable, and with her help the blind girls gained more freedom of motion, and many of the physical idiosyncrasies peculiar to blind children, such as rocking the body forward and back, rolling the head from side to side, etc., were greatly lessened. But it was difficult, and in some cases impossible, to eradicate these movements after they had been confirmed by a habit of twelve or fifteen years. Mr. Anagnos recognized these idiosyncrasies as the natural result of restricted normal activity; and he set himself to establish an environment which should give this unused energy normal expression.

The Kindergarten for the Blind in Jamaica Plain tells us how he worked out his problem. This kindergarten first ministered to ten little sightless children in 1887.

Here the blind child at five years of age hops and flies with the bird, swings the scythe with the farmer, and serves his playmates as a good knight should, in the doing of which his physical energy is used as a means of informing his mind and nurturing his feeling, the while the little being is developing in harmony with the laws of his threefold nature.

Subsequently when Swedish gymnastics were introduced into Boston by Baron Nils Posse, they met with a hearty welcome from Mr. Anagnos, and he watched the system of educational gymnastics as Baron Posse developed it with intelligent appreciation.

In 1892 Mr. Anagnos enlarged the gymnasium at Perkins Institution and furnished it with Swedish apparatus, and also fitted up a gymnasium at Jamaica Plain for the primary pupils.

Two years before this time he had introduced the Swedish system of manual training into the school. With active games in the kindergarten, play and suitable gymnastics in the primary department, Swedish educational gymnastics and athletic games in the grammar and high school and a progressive system of manual training, there is now no pent-up energy struggling to expend itself in the blind youth and therefore these idiosyncrasies which were formerly regarded as necessary accompaniments of blindness have disappeared. And in addition to this the blind pupil gains the same good which comes to the seeing pupil from properly conducted games and gymnastics: Health, quickened mental perception and co-ordination of mind and body. Where formerly the majority of the blind pupils could take but a meagre grammar school course, the exceptional youths only being able to do higher intellectual work, the institution now has a full

grammar and high school course for its average pupils, and the exceptionally intellectual ones go on to the normal school or college with seeing students.

Such is the simple record of Mr. Anagnos' invaluable work for the physical education of the sightless pupils of New England. In dealing with each phase of education, he starts with the premise that the sightless child has in his nature all the possibilities for development which the seeing child has. And because the blind child lacks a sense which greatly facilitates the development of the normal child Mr. Anagnos provided him with the very best educational facilities. The blind child's training does not differ in method from that of the seeing child, but great care is taken that those methods be used which produce the best results in the development of the normal pupil.

Mr. Anagnos set a high value upon physical education, and in his own person admirably illustrated the familiar adage, "a sound mind in a sound body." Erect, well-proportioned, and alert in body, as in mind, he was a notable figure, and his presence always inspired confidence and respect. He was abroad at the time of his death, having chosen this year for his home visit to Greece that he might witness the Olympic games and be present at the formal opening of the grand stadium in Athens.

G. B.

American Annals of the Deaf, October, 1906.

Perkins Institution. — Mr. Michael Anagnos, for nearly forty years connected with the Perkins Institution for the Blind and for more than thirty years its Director, died at Turn Severin, Roumania, June 29, 1906, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Anagnos was born in Epirus, Greece. His family name was Anagnostopoulos,

but he shortened it to Anagnos. He was educated at the high school at Janina, which he afterward endowed, and at the University of Athens. He took an active part in the struggle for Greek independence in 1862. In 1867 he was persuaded by Dr. Samuel G. Howe to come to America and received an appointment in the Perkins Institution. In 1870 he married Dr. Howe's daughter, Julia Romana, and became his father-in-law's first assistant. On Dr. Howe's death in 1876 he succeeded him as Director of the Institution. In the instruction of the deaf-blind, as well as of the blind, he maintained and even raised the high standard established by Dr. Howe, so that for several years the Perkins Institution was regarded by many as the one school where the deaf-blind could be educated. He was a contributor to the *Annals* and took part in the meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf held in Buffalo in 1901. No truer characterization of Mr. Anagnos can be given than the following tribute from the Perkins Institution: "A deep thinker, a wise counsellor, a prophet of good, a great-hearted lover of mankind, a true and far-seeing leader of the blind along the higher paths."

THE WEST VIRGINIA TABLET, ROMNEY, WEST VIRGINIA, OCT. 13, 1906.

West Virginia School for the Blind.

DEATH OF MR. ANAGNOS.

The melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Michael Anagnos, Director of the Massachusetts School for the Blind since the death of his illustrious father-in-law, Dr. S. G. Howe, reaches me through a private letter from Superintendent Huntoon. Mr. Anagnos was perhaps the most variedly learned man in the profession in this country, perhaps in the world, and for twenty-five years has enjoyed an international recognition as the head of the greatest institution in the world. Kind, affable and

indulgent to younger men, he was always ready to champion any cause that he judged worthy of furtherance for the benefit of the blind, and never advocated fantastic theories or impracticable plans. His judgment has been recorded upon, perhaps, every question practical or otherwise, that has engaged public attention in relation to the education, care, training and equipment of the blind in the last quarter of a century. His reports bear witness to his extensive reading and profound thought and observation, and will be appealed to for years to come as the repositories of the soundest and most mature thought that has been given to these matters. I quote from Mr. Huntoon's kind letter the only details at hand of the melancholy close of a distinguished career: —

Our noble friend, M. Anagnos, succumbed to kidney trouble, June 29, at Turn Severin, Roumania. The surgical operation was in vain. He never rallied. His work lives after him.

Mr. Anagnos and His Last Visit to Athens.

Representative articles from various Greek newspapers, translated by Hon. John Parmenides, Consul of Greece at Boston.

The dates are given according to the Greek calendar.

Agon. Athens, April 27, 1906.

To the many advantages derived from the late beautiful games we also owe this great advantage that children of Greece came from every quarter of the world bringing with them their donations of love to their native land, showing by deeds their great longing to see their country progress in civilization. The columns of the various newspapers are full of donations of patriots towards many national objects. Amongst the munificent donations today we have to add another great one, that of Michael

Anagnostopoulos who honors the virtues and patriotism of our race in America. He, although having risen to great heights of fame in America more than any other Greek up to now, and although greatly respected by that great people in America, has not for one day ceased to look with great love towards Greece and especially towards his native land of Epirus. This love which he has proved by deeds several times, he has again shown in a very generous way. He deposited in the National Bank of Greece 5000 English pounds as an endowment so that from the interest there should be maintained in his native village of Papingo two primary schools for boys and two for girls with a weaving school, with this very emphatic condition, that children of any race may enter the school, irrespective of nationality or even religion. We have reasons to think that this great patriot's gifts towards Greek education will not stop at this.

ATHENAI. ATHENS, APRIL 29, 1906.

The donation of Michael Anagnostopoulos consisting of 5000 pounds, deposited in the National Bank in order to form an endowment towards the support of a school in Epirus, is one of those donations that deserve all praise.

We are not unaccustomed to donations from our countrymen towards education. But that a man of Mr. Anagnostopoulos' standing, who directs in Boston the famous school for the blind and who is more famous and more highly respected in America than any other Greek, should not forget his country but come as a faithful son to her help from his savings earned after so many years of hard work, makes the donation of the famous Epirote more acceptable.

This shows once more the national growing force of Hellenism, which exercises its power on our countrymen spread the world over.

No temptation was able to move his great love for his par-

ticular country Epirus, even after so many years of work in America amongst the blind.

Amongst his new countrymen and working in their midst, he cherishes most heartfelt love for his own countrymen who are still slaves.

He who has been working to give sight to the unfortunates deprived of the light of day, brings spiritual light and consolation to those who are famishing for the light of freedom.

Let the name of this patriotic and honest man be ever blessed.

KONSTANTINOPOLIS. CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 1, 1906.

A New Donation.

A shower of gold has been pouring in during the last blessed days.

. . . . . .

Mr. Anagnostopoulos, son of the famous country that has produced so many benefactors of our race, is not only the head and soul of our countrymen in America, where he is the first to excite their zeal towards everything good, and where he not only is always the enthusiastic orator for the support of every philanthropic object, also always supports his words with deeds, and naturally this gives more importance to his words.

There is no doubt that the generous Epirote is studying the question of making some very important donations. Besides, he long ago expressed his intentions to do a philanthropic work, which unfortunately for reasons beyond his control was not fulfilled. It is universally known that Mr. Anagnostopoulos, a highly educated man, does honor to our name in America where his reputation stands very high. On this famous man devolves the management of the Boston School for the Blind, which school is by its reputation the model for all others.

NEON ASTY. ATHENS, MAY 4, 1906.

THE EDUCATION OF GREEK WOMEN.

Princess Sophia.

The Need of Developing Housewives.

Princess Sophia, who is incessantly working towards developing, as much as possible, the Greek mothers of the future, has cherished for a long time an ambitious scheme which, if it succeeds, will benefit society in many ways. The object of this scheme is the scientific education of young girls of all classes in Domestic Economy, the education to be on the best and most scientific lines. Domestic Economy as a science is quite a separate branch in the American Universities.

Princess Sophia invited, the day before yesterday, to her palace Mr. Anagnostopoulos, the Director of the Boston School for the Blind who is staying here at present, and secured from him many details and much information about the working of the American schools of Domestic Economy for women. Her Highness is endeavoring to obtain the necessary money for this object, after which she will immediately proceed to send to the American Universities young Greek women to become proficient, and after their education is completed they will return in order to become teachers in Domestic Economy to Greek women. The Princess showed very great interest during her interview with Mr. Anagnostopoulos and at the end expressed her thanks for the great interest that Mr. Anagnostopoulos showed towards the Greek nurses who are at present being educated in America and who are destined for the Children's Hospital.

TACHUDROMOS. CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 12, 1906.

The Donation of Mr. Anagnostopoulos.

As we wrote above, Mr. Michael Anagnostopoulos who was lately in Athens and is at present here, the Director of the

famous Boston School for the Blind in America, has, in addition to former donations to his particular village of Papingo, deposited lately in the National Bank 5000 pounds towards the support of Greek schools in that village, and he made the rules of these schools himself. The Epilogue of the donation, which may serve as an example, is as follows:

"Having lived for many years in foreign countries, neither in sorrow nor in happiness have I ever forgotten my dear country, but have always encouraged her in her progress and toward her happiness. My savings, earned after many years of hard work, I throw on her soil with great joy, in order that it may produce, as I hope, the very best flowers of Greek education and development, which means the civilization of this small corner of Epirus where I first saw the light of day and into whose soul I wish to pour light."

KONSTANTINOPOLIS. CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 13, 1906.

We have been fortunate to make the acquaintance and talk with the Epirote, Michael Anagnostopoulos, that great and generous man to whom our city has for the last few days extended its hospitality.

Old in years but young in vigor and enthusiasm, which are derived from his warm and generous heart full of unquenchable noble sentiments and common sense, he transmits his enthusiasm in conversation as very few can, and makes one's heart swell with pride for this great countryman of ours who does us honor in that wonderful new world, that world of progress, and fills one with joy to see his pure patriotism. But his physical condition too, in spite of the many years of incessant labor, maintains itself full of vigor and derives new life from the pure life that he leads and from the great ideals to which he has devoted his life.

Ideals, like electricity, constitute life-giving strength. Full

of love for his native land, this great Epirote constitutes a great ethical and munificent power for our countrymen in the new world.

He is the soul of the communities there as we have recorded on previous occasions, and the first lever in every national movement. From him always comes the beautiful sermon of devotion to our country and from him comes the first movement towards every national contribution.

The document accompanying his donation of 5000 English pounds towards the community of Papingo in Epirus, in which he expressed himself so well as wishing to give the light in that small corner in which he himself first saw the light, will remain for all time a great record of patriotism.

. . . . . .

With reference to his generous donations to the community of Papingo Michael Anagnostopoulos told us that he intends to further complete these donations. But even before this donation, for the last eight years he has himself been maintaining the schools at Papingo, two for boys and two for girls, as, very rightly, he expects that it is in the development of future mothers that improvement in their children will show. In the schools for the boys, according to the donor's programme, Turkish, French and English languages will be taught and in the schools for girls, weaving.

Mr. Anagnostopoulos after leaving here will visit Adrianople and Philippopolis and Sophia and will help the communities in these various places. After going through Europe he will return to America via London.

AGON. ATHENS, JUNE 29, 1906.

On the 16th of this month after a severe illness died that pure, industrious and honorable son of Epirus, Michael Anagnostopoulos of great fame, who for thirty years in America managed

the Boston School for the Blind, and who for the last forty years was daily doing everything to raise the Greek name amongst the great number of our countrymen who are not doing honor to our name. He has proved by his generous donations towards Greek education his great faith in the future of our dear land.

His death, which occurred at Turn Severin where an uncle has lived for many years and where he was known to his friends, came as a great blow to all who saw him in such vigorous health in Athens during the Olympic games, and brought great sorrow to everyone who in this world loves virtue, honesty, patriotism and the love of labor, with which virtues Michael Anagnostopoulos was adorned.

A poor peasant from Papingo of Epirus, he went to school almost barefooted in his childhood and in order to support himself he also taught at the same time during the hours not devoted to his lessons. Michael Anagnostopoulos was a young man still, when, as a pupil and teacher, his teacher's attention was drawn to him and he advised him to go to Janina and try to obtain a scholarship in order to enter Zosimaea School. Putting his faith in God and his own powers, he took his shepherd's stick, with which during the holidays he tended his father's flocks, and taking his small pack, in which he had only dry bread, he marched sixteen hours mostly during rain and storm, and arrived at Janina. Anagnostopoulos had no books, he used only manuscripts copied by himself and when during the days of examinations they loaned him some printed books his joy was great. He was received at Zosimaea School, having passed among the first and was aided there by that great teacher Anastasios Sakellariou.

After finishing his college education he entered the National University and took his B. A. in Philology and later devoted himself to editing the newspaper *Ethnophylax* up to 1867,

(unless we are mistaken), when he was taken as Secretary by the great Philhellene Howe, who was sent to Greece by several liberal American societies to distribute help to the revolting Island of Crete. After that moment the fortune and life of Michael Anagnostopoulos were changed. By the advice of Howe he went with him to Boston and was made his secretary and also a teacher in the home of his protector, where as a teacher he became acquainted with his future wife, the beautiful American woman and one of the most highly educated, Julia, daughter of Howe, who as wife of Michael Anagnostopoulos for sixteen years filled his life with joy.

. . . . . .

Howe, having died, was succeeded by Michael Anagnostopoulos in the management of the School for the Blind in Boston, and this school the great Epirote developed into the most perfect establishment of its kind, and in this school his memory will remain indelible.

Hastily we have written these few lines about the great man but we intend in future issues of this paper to write at greater length details of his virtuous life and especially those referring to his sacrifices for Greek education in Epirus and we shall be greatly indebted to any one who will kindly transmit to us any facts he may know about Anagnostopoulos, who did honor not only to Epirus, but to the whole of the Greek race. Real great, good sons a town seldom produces and many years will pass ere Epirus is able to bring into the world a man like the one which the inhospitable soil of Dakia covered on the 16th of June.

The *Agon* mourning Michael Anagnostopoulos as the greatest friend of its Editor and as a great countryman of his, we are sure gives expression to the sentiment of the whole of Epirus.

Translations from Greek newspapers printed in America: —

The Patris, Friday, July 6. Office and Printing-house, 397 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

Biographical Notice.

Michael Anagnostopoulos was born on the 7th of November, 1837, in Papingo, Epirus, that mountainous village which he ever surrounded with all his love and homage. Epirus then, as now, was subject to Turkey; but the mountainous parts of the country, inaccessible to the Turkish army, enjoyed some degree of liberty.

The father of Anagnostopoulos was an honored and virtuous man, but poor; and he had nothing more in mind for his son than to make of him what his fellow-townsmen were, a good workman. But Michael Anagnostopoulos nourished a love for letters and desired a higher education, which he planned to attain by saving the necessary funds through his own efforts. He was appointed teacher in Papingo; and after having saved a little money, and meeting with the support of the local community, he went to Janina to attend Gymnasium lectures there.

At the age of sixteen years he completed his studies at the Zosimaea school and went to Athens, where he was enrolled in the Philological school, from which he was graduated with honors.

On taking his diploma, Michael Anagnostopoulos began to occupy himself in writing various critical studies, which were published in the newspapers.

In 1861 there was issued the first daily newspaper in Athens, the famous *Ethnophylax* (*National Guard*), and Anagnostopoulos became its editor-in-chief. The *Ethnophylax* was a radical sheet, a supporter of the popular liberties in opposition to the arbitrary acts of King Otho; and Anagnostopoulos, then

twenty-four years of age, contributed articles of the most violent character, and was twice arrested and imprisoned for abuse of the King.

In 1862 the revolution against Otho broke out, and in it the youthful, impetuous and liberty-loving Anagnostopoulos took a most active part, for which he later sincerely repented and never ceased to express his regret, characterizing the expulsion of Otho as an act of the greatest folly and madness on the part of the Greeks.

In 1867 the great American Philhellene Samuel Howe visited Athens, going to distribute aid collected in America in behalf of the women and children of Crete, who had flooded Greece in their flight from the horrors of the great Cretan revolt of 1866.

In order to accomplish his mission, Dr. Howe desired to attach to himself some Greek as his assistant and secretary. Anagnostopoulos was recommended to him, he having at that time withdrawn from the *Ethnophylax*.

When this memorable Philhellene had completed the work of distributing the relief, he urged his private secretary to accompany him to Boston. Though at first hesitating, Anagnostopoulos finally decided to come to America, and made the voyage in 1867. On his arrival in Boston, Anagnostopoulos enjoyed the warm support of Samuel Howe, and engaged with zeal in the study of English, at the same time giving lessons in Greek to the blind.

In 1870 Mr. Anagnostopoulos was offered the position of professor of Greek in a college in one of the western states, but he preferred to remain in Boston; and in December of the same year he married the eldest daughter of Dr. Howe, named Julia Romana, a girl of remarkable beauty and great culture.

In 1876 Samuel Howe died, and the direction of the School for the Blind was entrusted to Anagnostopoulos.

The Board of the School looked upon Mr. Anagnostopoulos

not as the son-in-law of Dr. Howe, but as the most able teacher in the school.

His election was unanimous; but it occasioned some surprise to the public that so notable a position should be given to a foreigner.

The administration of Mr. Anagnostopoulos justified the expectations of his electors. Under him the school made such great progress that it is considered the best educational institution for the blind in the world.

By the energy of Mr. Anagnostopoulos a printing department was established in the school, and many books have been issued in special type for the blind, educational books and books of music.

The pupils of this school, though blind, reap the benefits of a thorough education, both literary and technical.

To the exclusive initiative and energy of Mr. Anagnostopoulos is due also the founding of a special infant-school for the blind, which today holds property to the value of over one million dollars.

THE PATRIS, LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1906.

The Death of Mr. Anagnostopoulos of the School for the Blind.

Indescribable is the grief which the death of Mr. Anagnostopoulos has caused in the School for the Blind. As soon as the sad news was made known, the teachers and pupils of the school, which Mr. Anagnostopoulos had directed like a father for thirty whole years, were overcome with deepest emotion and sorrow. The Board held a special meeting, and as a token of mourning and honor, it was decided to drape the edifice in black and to fly the flag at half-mast for thirty days. It was also decided to hold a memorial; but this was deferred until next September, when lessons will be resumed and the now absent members of the Board and of the teaching staff will be back in Boston.

Metanastis, Weekly Newspaper, Saturday, July 14, 1906,
414 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

Michael Anagnostopoulos.

Biographical Notice.

The character of the noble Epirote who came to Boston and took his place by the side of his Philhellenic patron, was indeed wonderful. In a comparatively short time he mastered the English language, and showed such industry and energy in behalf of the philanthropic institution of which Dr. Howe was the director, that the noble American was wholly captivated by the aspiring Greek. And when a noble and true love united the hearts and souls of the fair Philhellene, the charming poetess and writer Julia Romana Howe, and Michael Anagnostopoulos, the aged doctor found it in no way hard to entrust his cherished daughter to his beloved Greek, whom he had long regarded as a son.

The marriage of Miss Julia Romana Howe and Michael Anagnostopoulos was celebrated on December 31, 1870. But the wedded bliss of Mr. Anagnostopoulos was not of long duration, for his youthful companion died in the year 1886.

After the death of Dr. Howe in 1876, Mr. Anagnostopoulos was chosen by the Board to be his successor in the high and responsible position of director of the illustrious philanthropic institution.

The work of Mr. Anagnostopoulos as director of the great institution was gigantic, and it would require many pages to enumerate however briefly the improvements, the progress, the wealth and all the resources which are the result of his indomitable energy, wonderful diligence and invincible industry.

The newspapers of America, in sounding the praises of the noble dead, have not found words adequate to characterize his wonderful thirty years' work. But the grief of the American

people, who acknowledge the great void which the unforeseen death of Mr. Anagnostopoulos has left, is the most sincere and certain proof of his great worth.

Although Mr. Anagnostopoulos lived for nearly forty years in America, in the midst of the most cultured of the American public, honored and esteemed by all, he remained a perfect Greek and a true patriot. His noble heart never for an instant ceased to beat for our fair land, whose greatness and glory were ever his dearest ideal. His financial sacrifices for his country are known to all, and no one has the least doubt that he has bequeathed his whole relatively great fortune in her behalf.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES

FOR

Michael Anagnos,

FOR THIRTY YEARS DIRECTOR OF THE PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

HELD AT

TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON,

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER TWENTY-FOUR, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIX, AT THREE O'CLOCK,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,

GEN. FRANCIS HENRY APPLETON PRESIDING.

PROGRAMME.

1. PRAYER.
   Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham.
2. CHOPIN'S FUNERAL MARCH.
   The School Orchestra.
3. GREETING.
   Gen. Francis Henry Appleton.
4. RESPONSE.
   Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., Governor of Massachusetts.
5. ADDRESS.
   Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Boston.
6. ADDRESS.
   Mr. Frank B. Sanborn.
7. POEM.
   Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.
8. ADDRESS.
   Prof. J. Irving Manatt, of Brown University.
9. CHORUS FOR FEMALE VOICES.
   "Their Sun shall no more go down." *Tuckerman.*
10. ADDRESS.
    Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts.
11. ORGAN. Sonata, "O Filii." *Lemmens.*
    Mr. David Wood, Musical Director of the Pennsylvania School for the Blind.
12. BENEDICTION.
    Rev. Nestor Souslides.

In Memoriam.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

Long ago, when Hellas, bleeding,
Stretched her hands for aid,
From our shores a hero speeding
Eager answer made.
Clothed the naked, raised the fallen,
Eased the hunger-pain,
Toiled unceasing till the country
Smiled in peace again.

Home returned, in noble labours
Fled the swift years past;
Striving, straining, blooming, waning,
Rest must come at last.
Then the land his youthful daring
Helped to raise and free,
Cried, "O friend, my blessing bearing,
Comes my son to thee!"

Then a youth, with ardour fired,
Sought the elder's side;
Learned to share the toil inspired,
Helm and harness tried;
Learned to fight the world-foes cruel,
Darkness, pain, and sin;
Eager sought for Truth's dear jewel,
Sought, nor failed to win.

Left alone, he bowed his shoulder
'Neath the double load;
Felt the prophet-mantle fold him,
Sought the climbing road.
Never failing, never resting,
Like his chief, he passed
On from strength to strength, till sudden
Fell the night at last.

Hand in hand, O sister nations,
Mourn the valiant dead;
Hand in hand the laurel twine ye
For this silent head.
And, O children, for whose service
All his life was spent,
In your loving hearts be builded
High his monument!

LAURA E. RICHARDS.

The programme opened with prayer by the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham of the Arlington street church and this was followed by *Chopin's Funeral March,* a tribute from the school orchestra rendered with reverent strains. Hon. Francis Henry Appleton, president of the corporation, who conducted the exercises, offered words of greeting, and announced that the following telegrams had been received: —

I greatly regret unexpectedly prevented from attending today. CHARLES W. ELIOT, Harvard University.

My heart is with you. Regret I cannot be present. H. S. ROGERS, New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. Appleton then introduced as the first speaker His Excellency Curtis Guild, Jr., Governor of Massa-

chusetts, who gave a most fitting response. His address is here given and is followed by the various tributes honoring the noble life so sadly ended.

Address of Governor Guild.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: — It is a privilege at this time to be permitted to commemorate, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the service of one who loved his fellowmen. As you know, his work was not only associated with a privately endowed institution, but with public service to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We are, therefore, joint hosts today at these memorial services in memory of one who in both capacities was the servant of humanity. We meet here with sorrow, yet not without exultation. We have no vain lamentations that Divine Providence saw fit to remove this man in the fulness of his prime and of his work, but we exult that this life was nobly lived, was lived within the borders and in the service of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Whatever he did was done well.

It was my high privilege to know him both officially and as a personal friend, to visit and see him in his touching work among the little children, to note the kind word of cheer, the ever ready flow of kindly wit and humor, the encouragement, the almost divine patience with which the little hands were guided till those that sat in darkness gradually began to see at least a great mental light. I do not know that anything could make him happier than what he must know now, — the last fruit of his labors.

This year, as you know, the Commonwealth has gone further than the instruction of blind children and now proposes to educate and to make useful citizens of the adult blind. Moreover that wonderful, noble woman, who came to his care blind, deaf and dumb, the helpless, apparently hopeless child, Helen Keller, now a woman, able, intelligent, useful and valuable to

the community, sits upon this State Commission in Massachusetts, as a state officer, that her help and her wisdom may aid the Commonwealth in the education of the unfortunate committed to its charge.

I shall not longer detain the orators of the day. In my capacity as the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth I add its greeting to your welcome to these memorial exercises.

The name of Michael Anagnos belongs to Greece; the fame of him belongs to the United States; but his service belongs to humanity!

Address of Mayor Fitzgerald.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: — I bring the warm sympathy of Boston's people to this meeting this afternoon.

The life of Michael Anagnos, dividing itself into two distinct periods, offers two noble figures to our study and emulation, — the Greek patriot and the American teacher.

A Boston gentleman, zealous for the liberation of the Greeks, found him, a youth in his native land, who consecrated his young ardor to the high cause of liberty. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship, and thus by what may seem a happy accident our country gained one more immigrant destined to a career of distinguished usefulness. In this land of opportunity the fervor of his aspiring manhood ran into new channels, and when the time came to select a successor to Dr. Howe, no one seemed more fitting than young Anagnos to direct the great institution, which has so long aided and extended the fair credit of our beloved city.

I have said that this may be somewhat accidental, but in the deeper sense there was little that was accidental in our friend's career. It was no accident that Mr. Anagnos, with his generous nature, should give his powers to the cause of his oppressed fellow Greeks; it was no accident that a promising scholar and journalist should attract the attention of the educated American sympathizer; it was no accident that this lover of freedom should

be drawn to the home of liberty, which has opened its arms before and since to Lafayette and Kosciusko, to Kossuth and Davitt, to John Burns and Henry George and other liberators from many lands; it was no accident that the hands which had striven to release fettered limbs should feel themselves well occupied loosening the bandages on sightless eyes. The patriot and the teacher in this man, as in so many others, blended naturally, and I do not know which is his higher title to esteem.

Forty years of life in Boston did not cause Mr. Anagnos to cease to be a Greek. Although his fellow-countrymen here were few he identified himself with their interests and stood frankly but not obtrusively before the community as a representative of a minor people. He was not ashamed to be a hyphenated American, if to escape that reproach meant ceasing to remember the country of his origin. It would be strange, indeed, if the pretensions of latter races led him to forget he was a kinsman of Socrates and Alexander, a defender of those matchless nations, which over two thousand years ago raised civilization to its acme in the capital of Attica.

In one respect, however, this modern Greek rejected the wisdom of the ancients. The old Spartans exposed their puny infants on Mt. Taygetus. Our modern Athens has its cradle for the frailest of these castaways, realizing that in the least of their helpless bodies there abides a glowing soul and justly fearing the wrath of heaven that should follow the sacrifice of that priceless jewel.

It is in this character that we know Michael Anagnos best — not as a mountain rebel, but as the shepherd of the sightless flock who are his chief mourners today. The statesman and the soldier may well envy this private citizen his wreath of tribute — the love of the afflicted among whom he walked, imparting strength, renewing hope, devising practical helps — in a word maintaining worthily the traditions of that great school for the

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

blind in which modern science and Christian charity all but duplicate the sweetest miracles of the Galilean.

Address of Mr. F. B. Sanborn.

Friends of the Unfortunate: By this title, which must apply even to those who have come to our memorial meeting under an impulse of curiosity, I address you, while I occupy a few minutes of your time in speaking of those two life-long benefactors of the unfortunate, who traced an unbroken line of success in the education of the blind, in this city of their birth or their choice, for three-quarters of a century. I speak both of Dr. Howe and Michael Anagnos, because the work and the fame of the two are inseparably connected. As Emerson said of Socrates and Plato, those compatriots and teachers of Anagnos, on their own sacred soil of Athens, — Howe and Anagnos are "that double star which the most powerful instruments will not entirely separate." Or, to pursue this celestial figure, so inspiring to poets that Dante closes many a canto with an uplifting regard to the stars in the heavens, — Anagnos might have said of his master in philanthropy as the Roman poet Persius said to his master in the Stoic philosophy, Annaeus Cornutus,

> Nescio quid, certe est quod me tibi temperat astrum, —
> Some star it was, I know not which,
> Attuned my soul to thine.

The story of Dr. Howe is well known, although less familiar to the present generation than to the three generations in which he lived and toiled, always for the good of the unfortunate, for the upbuilding of the poor and lowly, and for the succor of the oppressed. He enlisted before he was three and twenty in the almost hopeless cause of the Greeks; he suffered in their defeats, rejoiced in their victory, and carried to the aid of their starving women and children the relief which the generosity of America

so liberally supplied fourscore years ago. Forty active years glided away, finding him daily employed in the most varied deeds of beneficence, — when another call of Greek misfortune summoned him to those shores again. He obeyed the summons, and a second time carried with him thousands of dollars to relieve the suffering and promote the education of the exiled Cretans in Athens.

While thus engaged, and while seeking an educated and philanthropic Athenian to act as confidential secretary, that Providence which we are very apt to term Chance, made him acquainted with Michael Anagnostopoulos, a young graduate of the great Athenian University, who was pursuing journalism and political reform in Greece. That selecting eye which Dr. Howe had by nature, at once fastened upon the youth as capable of good service, although there was as yet no thought of bringing him to New England, still less of engaging him in the instruction of the blind. He became in May, 1867, the secretary of Dr. Howe, and I have before me the *Biblion Hellenikes Allelographias* (Book of Greek Correspondence "Cretan"), in which the hand of the young scholar was employed in turning into Greek and French the clear and vigorous messages of the Chevalier Howe, to the officials and private persons with whom he had relations of business in Greece and the islands, from May 23 to July 23, 1867. Dr. Howe then left Athens for Switzerland and Western Europe, not, as a generation before, to recover his almost ruined health among the mountains, but to examine hospitals and prisons with a view to improve the state charities of Massachusetts, of which he was then the chief administrator, as chairman of the old Board of State Charities. This left Anagnostopoulos in full charge of the Cretan business at Athens, and so well did he manage its delicate affairs that Dr. Howe invited him to visit America, and here learn our language, habits and institutions, so as to render himself more capable of serving

Crete and Greece in their constantly recurring political crises. He accepted the invitation and continued to be Howe's secretary for the Cretan affairs during the year 1868, while the good people of Boston and other parts of the United States were raising thousands of dollars, at Howe's appeal, for the relief and support of the revolted Christians of that beautiful island of Minos and Ariadne.

Again, while he is writing English in this capacity, I have the volume before me, and can trace the rapid progress of the student in the crooked orthography and perplexing syntax of our vernacular. The English letters interspersed with Greek ones, begin April 21, 1868, and announce the success of Dr. Howe, Dr. Edward Hale, the Lawrences and others of the Boston Greek Relief Committee, in providing money for the good cause. Here, for example, is a note of April 21, not always correct in transcribing the rapid scrawl of Dr. Howe, but sufficiently plain in its purport:

(April 21.) Yours of the 18th received. Mr. Rodocanachi has a half promise from Inman Line to take some freight free; but as I cannot have access to him today, and as we shall want other aid, from them, I beg you to forward the 16 on the best terms you can obtain. Our Fair was a success morally and pecuniarily. It has aroused sympathy for the Cretans, and will bring in over $15,000 cash.

This international philanthropy went on for months from Dr. Howe's well-known office in Bromfield Street, "up one flight," where more plans were matured for the good of the down-trodden than anywhere else in Boston, — rich as this blessed city has been in such corners of philanthropic conspiracy. But in the intervals of fairs and correspondence Dr. Howe employed his young friend in teaching modern and ancient Greek to members of his family, and in giving instruction in the classics to a few

of the blind at South Boston. He did not then feel at liberty to offer him a suitable place, for permanence, in the Perkins Institution, but favored the wish of Anagnostópoulos to take up classical teaching in some western college. An opening presenting itself at an Ohio college, Dr. Howe (Oct. 4, 1869) sent to its President this letter of commendation:

I have known Mr. Anagnostópoulos several years very intimately. He is a thoroughly honest man. He has uncommon natural gifts, and has improved himself by a pretty broad culture. He knows Greek, English and French. As a *Grecian,* he has few equals in this country. He is capable of filling the post of Greek Professor in any of our Universities with honor. Personally he is a modest, amiable and agreeable man; and he would, I doubt not, be popular among students.

And now what was the life history of this youth of thirty years, so well portrayed by his earliest American friend? Born in poverty on a mountain side in Epirus, not quite seventy years ago, in a village where, though tributary to the Sultan on the Bosphorus, no Turk had ever set his wicked foot, the boy Michael had thirsted for education, like most of his Hellenic race, and was taught in that village as far as the local school could carry him forward. He then sought admission to the nearest high school of reputation, — that which he has since gratefully endowed with revenue in the famous city of Janina, the former capital of Ali Pasha. Like his own mountain region, this romantic town, with its bloody history, lies in one of the most picturesque situations in the world, which Byron, in the first flush of his genius, described for all time:

> No city's towers pollute the lovely view,
> Unseen is Janina, though not remote,
> Veiled by the screen of hill; here men are few,
> Scanty the hamlet, rare the lonely cot;

But peering down each precipice, the goat
Browseth, — and pensive o'er his scattered flock,
The little shepherd in his white capote
Doth lean his boyish form along the rock,
Or in his cave awaits the tempest's short-lived shock.

Such we may picture the childhood of Michael on the ridges of Zagora, leading the pastoral or the agricultural life, amid surroundings Arcadian in their rough simplicity; where at his noonday rest, or as the shadows fall at sundown, you may hear this same little shepherd filling the solitude with the sweet, pensive notes of his rustic pipe, — as Dr. Manatt and I have listened to them in the shades of the Marathonian forest. In Janina, while he pursued his Greek and Latin studies there, Michael fared hard and worked hard for years, but he achieved his purpose at last, and entered the University of Athens, — really the one university of the whole Greek-speaking race, in the year 1857. He continued to hear lectures and perform exercises there for the five years, 1857–61, inclusive, and had begun studies in 1856 there. What his studies were in part are shown by the certificate of his professors, now in my hands. Greek art and archeology under the scholar and diplomatist Rangabé in 1856, and continued for two years; in 1857–58 he studied philology, Greek tragedy and the Greek poets, with a special course on the *Plutus* of Aristophanes and the comic poets; also the history of philosophy and part of Aristotle, together with general history and natural law. Mathematics, physics, mineralogy and the Latin poets Catullus and Tibullus, rounded out the year 1858. In 1859 he studied Sophocles, Pindar and Thucydides, the Latin prose writers, ethics and anthropology; continued the history of philosophy and of art, and read Horace. In 1860–61 he studied Virgil and Roman life, logic and metaphysics and modern philosophy; also zoölogy, archeology, Greek history, Plato and the bucolic poets and Thucydides. He went on with mathematics,

and with ancient art, — which even then could be studied in the museums of Athens with many advantages, long before the spade of Schliemann had shown the way to the remarkable discoveries made since 1862.

This course of study, differing from ours or the English university course, but rather in its order of sequence than its result on the mind, fitted the graduate for the life of a teaching scholar, a publicist or a journalist. He chose a combination of the first and last, and connected himself with the active, energetic liberal journalism of Athens. Having a strong bent towards political reforms, he coöperated in the downfall of the Bavarian King Otho, and, in conjunction with a few young men, and with the heroic Garibaldi, he introduced Free Masonry by the Scottish rite, among the restless Greek people, in the interest of liberty and civilization. He was training himself to public life, and seeking the wider career for which nature and culture had fitted him, when Dr. Howe fortunately encountered him in Greece. He had the strong, sincere qualities of the Epirot Greek, brought up in the simplicity of rural life and able to resist the temptations to intrigue and commercialism which beset the Fanariot and the Peloponnesian Greek.

It was not long before Anagnos in America began thus to shorten his family name and to lengthen his stay amid the agreeable and useful surroundings of the Perkins Institution. Dr. Howe, with his declining strength and increasing occupations, found his disciple more and more needful in the care of the schools, for which the Greek scholar had a natural fitness, as he had, also, for the financial arrangements that Dr. Howe had perhaps too much allowed to take care of themselves. By 1871, when the affairs of Santo Domingo first claimed Dr. Howe's attention, Mr. Anagnos was found equal to the care of the institution, with help from others, in the absence of the aged director. He had also won the heart of the eldest child of the Howe family,

the enthusiastic, self-consecrated Julia, and became the son-in-law of the man whom he regarded as his adopted father in philanthropy. In the year of illness that preceded Dr. Howe's death in January, 1876, Mr. Anagnos was practically in charge of the whole institution; so that when the question of a successor came up, it was easy to see that he was the best man for the difficult place. He was chosen, but at first with a kind of trusteeship over him by the governing Board, who could hardly see how a foreigner, not yet very old, could be trusted with the whole control of the administration of an establishment so important and so peculiarly Bostonian. Mr. Anagnos, whose modesty did not go to the timid extreme of doubting his own fitness for a place in which he had been long tested, intimated that he could not hold it under a sort of daily guardianship; he would withdraw, if it was desired, and would be as loyal to the trustees as he had been during the absence and illness of Dr. Howe; but he could not accept a divided authority, that sure source of discord and maladministration. The Board saw the wisdom of his position, confirmed him in it, and now for more than thirty years he has filled it with increasing honor and to the satisfaction of all who know what the instruction of the blind requires, and allows. His native justice and generosity has secured to all who were under his authority, whether pupils, teachers, matrons, or in whatever station, everything that equity required, and sometimes more than their conduct merited. At the same time he was strict in his requirements, as the case demanded, keen in his observation of merit or defect, and prompt to act when needful. He chose to suffer injustice himself and to bear unmerited reproach, rather than to wrong others or publicly to blame those who were quick to blame him. Consequently, as always happens to the unselfish, his goodness was taken advantage of now and then, but at all other times he received from those about him the entire respect and affection of such as aided him to carry on the

mission entrusted to him and to them. I, who have seen many establishments directed by able chiefs, at the head of many subordinates, have never seen one where loyalty to the chief was more marked or longer continued. He held for a whole generation a place in which he was greatly trusted, in which he accomplished grand results, and in which he was true to every trust reposed in him. He accepted that saying of George Washington, the most scrupulous of our countrymen: — "Where an expectation has been allowed, an obligation is incurred," and he silently fulfilled the obligation where many Greeks and many Americans would have spoken in their own justification.

My subject today is *Successors in Success,* and we shall find it hard to point to a better instance than the work begun, carried on, and finished by Dr. Howe and his son-in-law, — men so unlike in all but results. Dr. Howe was a man of genius, capable, as the epigram says of "generalizing from a single instance," and of following up his theory with a practical method of working it out. He also had acquired a general experience by serving for years, and in varied positions, in the world-movement begun in the Greek Revolution. Mr. Anagnos had no such genius and no equivalent experience. But he was one of a frugal and highly organized race, which takes to general culture as neither the American nor the ordinary Englishman readily does; and, belonging to a small nation, still held in leading-strings by the pragmatical Great Powers, he was not compelled to follow where the bias of a great nation should fatally carry him. Like the Switzer, the Dane and the Hollander, I believe the modern Greek can possess his political mind in a certain impartiality.

However this may be, Anagnos formed for himself profound theories of education and of social possibilities, which were of much service to him in doing the work thrown upon him by the last illness and death of Dr. Howe; and he was born with a practical faculty, and an ease of adapting himself to the persons

who must work with him, which the impulsive and rather impatient Dr. Howe did not so fully possess, at least in his later moiety of life, when I best knew him. Anagnos was therefore adapted by dissimilarity of gifts, while actuated by a like spirit, to take up the burden where Howe laid it down. His first initiative of success, beyond the daily routine of a well managed blind school, was to conceive and put in practice a kindergarten for the blind. Without giving in to the slightly sentimental view of the customary kindergarten in this country, he saw what an adjunct it could be made, as a preliminary, to the musical education instituted and made practical by Dr. Howe for the blind. He perceived also how warmly the community, and especially good women, would be likely to welcome such an addition to the Perkins Institution. The event of the past twenty years proves how just was his forethought in both these vital points. This community, responding to his constant appeal, has now built up an establishment at Jamaica Plain which, in its appointments and its results, excels any example of the kind known to me in the world.

The most brilliant (though not the most useful) of Dr. Howe's achievements was the discovery and instruction of Laura Bridgman, the deaf and blind child. He did in that case what nobody had ever done before, and what to most persons seemed a miracle. It drew towards him the admiration of the world, and secured from kings and governments decorations and honors, which he little valued, but which attested the sympathy of nations. His success made the way easy for all others, and no one as yet has improved on Dr. Howe's method of instruction in such cases. But this was his chief triumph of the kind; once having shown his genius, he turned it to other and harder tasks; for the restoration of Laura to society, though unexampled, was not so difficult as it had appeared. At this point Anagnos took up the work, and he proceeded to apply Howe's method to many cases, and

with greater success in some than poor Laura's conditions afforded.

Mr. Anagnos claimed no credit for instructing the blind or the deaf, any more than Dr. Howe did for his services to both classes of the unfortunate. They were above the petty vanity of craving praise for acts which compelled praise from others. They made the talents of their pupils known for the information and encouragement of others, not for glory to themselves. But this modesty need not restrict us from giving them the praise due, not only from those directly benefited by their toil and their wisdom, but from us who saw them at their self-imposed tasks.

Forty years ago, when it became my official duty to report on the work of Dr. Howe up to his 63d year, and the story of Laura Bridgman had been briefly told, in his well-chosen words, it was remarked: —

> The slow steps which this child was compelled to take in her progress toward knowledge were watched with deep interest throughout the country and in foreign lands. Strangers visiting America were curious to see the results of this new art, by which a soul had been awakened where it had almost been doubted to exist. What had been the generous striving of a lover of his kind to assist one of its most unfortunate children, became the occasion of fame to himself and to his countrymen. There are few such examples on record, and the memory of them should not be suffered to pass away, since they set in a new and stronger light the capacities of the human mind and the resources of a philanthropic heart.

It was in this spirit that our departed friend labored for years to show forth the achievements of the deaf-blind. He maintained and proclaimed the excellence of this institution, when blindly assailed by some of its own children; and the last words that we heard him publicly utter, at the last anniversary of

Washington's Birthday, were a clear statement of what this noble foundation of Howe, Perkins, Boston and Massachusetts is now able to do for its pupils and its graduates. To none of its benefactors is it more indebted for noble action, considerate speech and generous silence, than to this mountaineer of Albania who made himself a renowned citizen of the world, and finally became a citizen of our American Republic.

POEM COMPOSED AND READ BY MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

Vainly we listen for his tread,
  Returning from a distant shore.
Here, where his fruitful days were sped,
  The friend beloved is seen no more.

Truly, it was a gracious gift
  That Greece vouchsafed us, when he came
With buoyant step and heart alight
  To win an enviable fame.

The oracles of Hellas old,
  The dream of glories yet to be
Had taught his spirit, frank and bold,
  The price and worth of liberty.

He entered where a champion crowned
  His noble conquests still pursued,
For him the clarion blast did sound
  That stirred the elder Hero's blood.

Where souls in shadows dim abode
  Ungladdened by the light of day,
His tutelary guidance showed
  The light of Truth's all conquering ray;

For they should know the world so fair,
  Its record brave, its wondrous plan,
And, though despoiled of Nature, share
  The great inheritance of man.

Oh! friends who gather in the class
  The welcome word to hear and tell,
Take with you, as you onward pass,
  The thought of him who loved you well.

That love which doth all ills redeem,
  Which seals man's noblest promise true,
The prophet's pledge, the poet's dream,
  Be that his legacy to you.

Address of Bishop Lawrence.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: — Wherever a man has done a normal, strong and beautiful work, there one may find in the background a woman, who has loved, comforted and inspired him.

I cannot refrain at this moment from reminding you how behind the genius of Dr. Howe there was always the presence of Mrs. Howe, and how supporting Mr. Anagnos was a daughter of them both, to whom — the one with us — (the other we trust is with us spiritually) — we give grateful recognition, affection and regard.

Reminded, as we often are, of the material elements in our civilization, our second sober thoughts lead us again and again to the consciousness that self-sacrifice is at the foundation of our institutions, our civilization and our homes. We know that beneath the great structure of our civic life there are thousands of devoted men and women who are giving of their very best toward the support of the superstructure and whose joy is the

saving of others. It is in memory of one of the finer types of these upbuilders of Christian civilization that we meet today.

The name of Mr. Anagnos has not been spread in great headlines before the people, but it is treasured in the hearts of thousands of the blind, and many thousands of their friends throughout the land, and this was to him the richest reward.

Others can speak more intelligently than I of his great qualities as an educator and administrator. It is enough to compare the conditions of the Perkins Institution when its great originator and leader had handed to Mr. Anagnos the reins of administration, with its present estate, to appreciate what his creative power and painstaking care has accomplished.

The kindergarten is his monument. The most interesting study, however, is not of men and women in the mass, but as individuals. Martyrs, charity workers and upbuilders of the institution have very little interest as we group them together, but each studied by himself reveals peculiar qualities of temperament, character and work.

Who would have thought that the young Greek, born in the valleys of Thessaly, educated in the literature of Greek and other languages, saturated with the philosophy of the university, would have become the sympathetic friend of the little blind children of Puritan Massachusetts, the head of a great New England educational institution, and the man to plead successfully with Yankee legislators for aid in his work?

It is interesting to us, for we are receiving from eastern Europe thousands upon thousands of people. We are wondering, sometimes with dread, what their influence will be in our American civilization. Granted that the mass of them have not in them the qualities of the Greek Anagnos, nevertheless the fact that he has lived here and done his work gives us hope and confidence that from these other thousands may arise those who will make noble contributions to our American life.

There was one quality in Mr. Anagnos which Dr. Howe immediately recognized as of a spirit kindred to his own — a love of freedom. For that Mr. Anagnos had written, worked and suffered. When, therefore, he came to this land, he came to his own. Freed from the fret of political bonds, his spirit was at liberty to give himself, without check, to the work that was before him. Mr. Anagnos brought with him an inheritance of temper and form of culture with which we were unfamiliar. He had, however, that personality, strength of character and self-reliance which enabled him, while learning from us, and adapting himself to our institutions to contribute something which they had not, and which gave them variety and wealth.

Among other qualities, the most marked was his perpetual exuberance, his perennial youth; it seemed to burst from him in his whole action and voice. You could feel it in his finger tips; it showed itself in his vivid and perhaps florid language. Who knows how valuable that quality was to him in enabling him to strike through the blindness into the very hearts of his scholars, to reach their intelligence, to kindle their spiritual forces and to give nerve and vitality to their active senses? It was this personal quality that made the Perkins Institution and Kindergarten more than institutional — they were the living expression of thought, life and sacrifice, illustrated in Mr. Anagnos, who, with his loyal teachers and helpers, received the newcomer with sympathy and led him into the large family with love and confidence.

We in America are a little jealous sometimes, are we not, of the love and loyalty which some of those who come to us show toward their old home and nation? We want them to become fully, and completely, and suddenly, American. Are we right in this? Is it not the fact that a transplanted tree grows better when with it comes a great clod of its native earth to nourish and support it until its roots are thrust into the new soil? Is it not well that immigrants sustain and nourish the memory of their old traditions and home associations, and was it not one of

the finer features of Mr. Anagnos that while he gave himself to the work in this land, he so loved his native people that he, both in his life and death, gave an endowment and education to them and their children? We are richer for his continued association with his people and they are richer for the larger conception of life which he gave them.

Thus we come to the conclusion of it all: — that in every useful life the best and richest gift is not in administration, organization or endowment, but in the life and character which pours out of its spiritual wealth, inspiration, blessing and comfort to others.

Address of Dr. J. Irving Manatt.

I have been asked to speak from the standpoint of a Philhellene, and that is my only title to a hearing here. It was in Athens sixteen years ago I first met Michael Anagnos, and common Hellenic sympathies drew us together then and kept us in touch to the end of his life. Some years since, when asked to nominate visitors for the Greek department at Brown, his name was the first that came to my mind; and in that capacity he served us sympathetically and helpfully to the last. I did not know then what I have learned today from Mr. Sanborn's address — that he, too, had aspired to the career of a professor of Greek. Had he accomplished that ambition, I cannot but believe that the fortune of Greek in this country would have been better today than it is. For in the thirty successive reports which he made as head of the Perkins Institution, he has left us a body of educational doctrine second, I think, to nothing produced in this country, unless it be in the work of the great President of Harvard; and it has the further advantage of not being heretical. Had he taken up the work of a Greek chair in this country and applied to it the same broad and inclusive view of education which he brought to bear on his problems at South Boston, I cannot but believe that Greek studies would fare better among us today.

I am then to speak of him, in the few moments that I can claim,

as a Greek; and I would characterize him as "a Greek without guile." I have in my hand an Athenian paper, dated soon after his death; and in paying tribute to him it names as the chief characteristics of the man his absolute integrity, his love of truth, and his conscientiousness. It seems to me his Athenian friend has summed up his character in terms that fully justify the estimate formed by Dr. Howe forty years ago. But the Athenian writer adds that these are qualities so rare among his countrymen that it would require a new Diogenes with his lantern to find them. I have more faith than that in the living Greek; and above all the Greeks I have known Michael Anagnos exemplified the best qualities of the race.

It is always sunrise somewhere in the world, and the heroic age is always present somewhere. Dr. Howe was born into it here in Boston, and in rude Epirus Michael Anagnos was cradled in it. Listening to the brave words said and sung here, one could but feel that we have had among us a pair of Plutarch's men; and should the sage of Chæroneia in a new incarnation resume his parallel lives — let us say at Concord — he might well begin with that double star which, though rising far apart, yet came to "make one light together." All things considered, the romance — not to say the miracle — of Anagnos' career eclipses that of his more famous friend. "The poet," Aristotle tells us, "should prefer probable impossibilities to improbable possibilities." Now, there could hardly have been a more improbable possibility than that a mischievous Freshman at Brown, who there heard the first mutterings of the Greek Revolution, should himself become a leader in that heroic struggle. But there surely was never a more probable impossibility than that, a dozen years after Howe threw his young ardor into that desperate fight, there should be born in the remotest wilds of Greece one destined to prolong through another life-time Howe's own great life-work in America. I cannot forbear dwelling on the romance of his career, even at the risk of making it a twice-told tale. For I fancy our best

lessons are those that touch and kindle the imagination; and if Heaven has brought home to us one chapter of the Wonder Book, if a real Greek hero of the antique type has for forty years gone in and out of our Blessed House of the Blind — shall not the place be transfigured forever in the halo of his memory? The deliverance of Laura Bridgman and of Helen Keller from the powers of darkness were greater achievements than the rescue of Andromeda or Iphigenia. Shall it not serve to quicken in us all that faith in the ideal which is better than the light of common day?

It was a rugged, savage land that bred him; and yet a land of high renown. If not the cradle of the Hellenic race in Europe, it gave to that race both the name it still bears at home and the more familiar name the Romans have handed down to us. If his native hamlet, Papingo, was so obscure that one might pass a life-time in Greece today and never hear its name, yet hard by lay Dodona, the oldest sanctuary known to Homer. Seaward rose the Thunder-Peaks, Akrokeraunia, and behind loomed the wild mountain wall of Pindus; while those storied rivers, Acheloos and Acheron, flowed between. The Reader's son — and that is the meaning of "Anagnostopoulos," whether his father or grandfather, who first took the name on the comparatively recent assumption of surnames among the Greeks, was a Reader in a community where reading was a distinction or titular Reader in the Orthodox church — the Reader's son must have been familiar from his childhood with the great figures, divine and human, that peopled the dark backward and abysm of that ancient land. And coming down almost to his own day, his father had lived under the rule of that savage Albanian chief, Ali Pasha, the involuntary forerunner of Greek independence, who had made ancient Dodona a sort of dual Graeco-Moslem university, "where Mohammedan poets composed Greek odes in celebration of his unspeakable cruelties."

Some flavor of this learning must have survived him and served

the purpose of young Anagnos when he sought the Janina gymnasium a quarter century later. There the lad, conning his Homer, may have felt his imagination stirred by the whispering oaks of Dodona, which had been the veritable voice of Zeus to his forbears thirty centuries before.

Out of that wild land, with its rivers of Anguish and of Wailing which emptied into Hell, came the youth to bright, sun-bathed, violet-crowned Athens. There we would fain follow him in his university career, delving deep in the great classics of his race and in the law. There, too, we find him with his comrades in study, now comrades in arms, in the uprising which drove the weak Bavarian king from the throne of Greece, thus doing his part in the second revolution as Dr. Howe had done his part in the first.

I cannot go on with this story, but I want to emphasize the fact to which the Bishop has referred: that, in becoming an American citizen, Anagnos remained a Hellenic patriot. The schools he has founded in Epirus are his patriotic tribute to his native land. I believe it is not so well known that it was in his heart to found at Athens, the Hellenic capital, a school for the blind on the lines laid down here; but that purpose was frustrated by his deep distrust of municipal government in that oldest home of democracy — a distrust we sometimes have sad cause to share in America. The schools in Epirus, whose endowment funds he deposited at Athens on his last visit and for which he made his final dispositions at Athens and Constantinople, may have a patriotic mission. I have no doubt that he thought of Robert College, out of which has grown the new nation of Bulgaria; and, if his foundations shall hasten the day when his mountain village and his native land shall bask in the sunshine of Hellenic freedom, we shall all rejoice. The memory of Dr. Howe binds old Greece to young America: may the memory of Michael Anagnos be a strong bond of sympathy between his sightless pupils

here and his young compatriots who sit in deeper darkness over there.

It was a unique career of this Greek among barbarians. Greeks have gone round the world and in every commercial center you will find great Greek merchants and bankers; now and then a Greek scholar like Sophocles at Harvard or a man of letters like Bikelas in France; but where, in the whole history of Greece, will you find another Greek who in a foreign land has achieved a career in the service of humanity comparable to the career of Anagnos in America? And what rarer reciprocity of service ever bound two lands together! While we recall ancient worthies let us not forget this pair of Plutarch's men who have dwelt among us in the flesh.

Michael Anagnos, hero of antique mould, Hellene of Hellenes, yet modern and American to the core, hail and farewell.

Γαῖαν ἔχοις, ἐλαφράν.

Words of the anthem sung by a chorus from the girls' department at the Memorial Service in honor of Mr. Anagnos.

THEIR SUN SHALL NO MORE GO DOWN.

Their sun shall no more go down;
For the Lord shall be their everlasting light,
And the days of their mourning shall be ended.
For the Lamb shall feed them,
And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

Miss Bennett, principal of the girls' department, has written a brief sketch of the service held in their chapel in honor of Mr. Anagnos. This heartfelt and sincere service was entirely a school exercise and in its sincerity was as informal and simple as Mr. Anagnos himself

would have wished, and showed as nothing else could his influence and spirit in the home life of our school. Miss Bennett's account is given below: —

On the morning of November 7, the 69th anniversary of Mr. Anagnos' birthday, the devotional exercises in the girls' department were consecrated by a special service held in his memory.

Miss Marrett began the service by reading this short sketch, from the *Girls' Companion, Elgin, Illinois,* October 6, 1906.

Hundreds of the blind in our country and in other lands had their hearts saddened when the word went forth that Michael Anagnos had died in July of this year. No man of his time had done more for the blind than had Mr. Anagnos, who had for many years been at the head of the great institution for the blind in South Boston. He was a son-in-law of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and he took up the work his distinguished father-in-law laid down when he died. For thirty years he has devoted himself to the welfare of the blind of America with a singleness of purpose that won for him the lifelong gratitude of hundreds of the blind whom he helped.

Then followed the reading of the comprehensive resolutions which were drawn up soon after Mr. Anagnos' death, by the trustees of the school. After which was read this selection from the tribute to Mr. Anagnos by Mr. T. T. Timayenis, taken from the *Boston Evening Herald,* July 16, 1906: —

He was the man who established the union of the Greeks in America, he was the man who lavished his wealth for the good

of Macedonia; he was the man who contributed lavishly to establish a Greek church in Boston, the man who taught the Greeks to learn and adopt everything that is good in the American character, the only man whom all Greeks revered and implicitly obeyed, the man who did good for the sake of the good, the man who conceived the idea of establishing a Greek school in Boston, the man who expected every Greek to do his duty toward his adopted country — America.

We lost our teacher, we lost our guide, we lost our friend, the man to whom every Greek looked up, the man on account of whom we all felt proud to be born Greeks. May his example live among my compatriots and may his teachings and life never be forgotten.

Miss Marrett then read this editorial from the *Boston Herald,* July 5, 1906: —

From time immemorial Greece has sent her sons to carry the torch of learning to the uttermost parts of the earth. She never sent a better one forth than Michael Anagnos. He linked the Athens of America with the Athens of the old world by a stronger bond. To the average Bostonians who knew him he seemed to be the reincarnation in flesh and blood of the celebrated Greek philosophers whom we became acquainted with in our school books. It was said of Shakespeare that he was a "myriad-minded man." The same can be said of Mr. Anagnos. The blind have lost a father, a protector and teacher, Boston a splendid type of citizen, and the world a truly great man.

The readings were concluded with the fortieth chapter of Isaiah: "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God, —" a chapter peculiarly sacred to us because it was read by Mr. Anagnos on one of the last occasions when he

attended prayers in the girls' department. This was followed by the hymn: —

O Paradise! O Paradise!
Who would not crave for rest?
Who would not seek the happy land,
Where they that loved are blest?
Where loyal hearts and true
Stand ever in the light
All rapture through and through
In God's most holy sight.

The service was concluded with the Lord's prayer.

Mr. Frederick V. Walsh the president of the Howe Memorial Club, has written a brief account of its service in honor of Mr. Anagnos which is given below: —

Memorial for Mr. Anagnos by the Howe Memorial Club.

For the past few years, it has been one of the annual duties of the Howe Memorial Club to commemorate in some special manner, the birthday of Dr. Howe, on or about the tenth of November. This year these exercises were of a double nature, and were held on the afternoon of November the ninth.

Not only did the club wish to attest its fidelity to our noble benefactor and the founder of our school, but also, it desired to pay a loving tribute of respect to the lamented Mr. Anagnos, late director of the school and first honorary president of our club. Mr. Anagnos did much toward the establishment of our club and was never wanting in encour-

aging and giving every possible aid to the furtherance of its objects.

The program of these memorial exercises consisted of remarks, and original poems, commemorative of Mr. Anagnos, read by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Laura E. Richards, Mr. A. O. Caswell and a selected poem read by Everett Davison, a member of the club. Besides these the school orchestra played *Chopin's Funeral March,* Alfred Heroux rendered a violin solo, and Richard Barnard closed the program with an appropriate organ selection.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Howe Memorial Club, on the death of Mr. Anagnos: —

Resolutions on the Death of Michael Anagnos, by the Howe Memorial Club.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Michael Anagnos, our late director, in the pride of his strength and the fullness of his powers,

Whereas, By his early labors in his country's behalf and by the high quality of his citizenship in the land of his adoption he displayed that pure patriotism that was the boast of Sparta in the years of her strength, and throughout all the time of his manhood showed that Hellenic culture that was the pride of Athens in the days of her glory,

Whereas, He took up the great work that Dr. Howe laid down, extended it far beyond the boundaries in which he founded it, and by his splendid labors in building up the Kindergarten, completed the work of his great predecessor, be it therefore —

Resolved, That we, the members of the Howe Memorial Club, an organization that he did much to bring about and that was ever dear to his heart, recognize that by the death of Michael Anagnos, Hellas loses a noble and gifted son, America a worthy

citizen, the Perkins Institution the guardian of nearly a half of its lifetime, and the Kindergarten for the Blind its loving father.

Resolved, That we extend our deep sympathy to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Howe Memorial Club, and that copies be sent to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and the other members of her family.

Song for Perkins Institution.

By Edwin Stuart, '07.

GLORY TO PERKINS.

Come, all ye friends of Perkins,
  Let us united stand
Bearing the light of knowledge
  That lights our once dark land,
Singing our leaders' praises, —
  Praises to each and all —
Doing the work they taught us,
  Helping both great and small.

Chorus.

Glory to Perkins! Long may she stand!
There is no greater within our broad land.
Her doors are open to rich and to poor,
Glory to Perkins, boys, evermore!

Onward we march in triumph
  Trusting our faithful guide,
Keeping the path of the leaders
  Who in our cause have died,
Steadily pressing forward,
  Marching so stanch and true,
Led by our gleaming standard,
  The beautiful Grecian blue.

Chorus.

First on our roll of leaders,
Blazoned in words of gold,
Stands forth the name of our founder,
A hero true and bold.
Come, let us sing his praises,
Sing of his struggles long,
Sing how with darkness he battled,
Sing with triumphant song.

Chorus.

Slowly but surely he led us
Forth from our prison drear,
Truly and faithfully served us
Till Death with his trumpet clear
Called him to join the heroes,
(The heroes that fought so well),
Weeping, the friends of Perkins
Tolled his sad funeral knell.

Chorus.

Then from the land of the Hellas,
The cradle of heroes brave,
Forth came a leader speeding,
Speeding our cause to save.
Bravely he fought our battles,
Wisely he led us on,
Guiding through paths of danger
On, till his day was done.

Chorus.

So may our future leaders
Follow the path they made,
Bearing the light through darkness,
Bringing the suffering aid.
Remember the words of our founder,
Sound them with trumpet and drum: —
" Obstacles that lie in our pathway
Are things to be overcome."

Notices on Memorial Services.

Full and exhaustive accounts of the Memorial Service were published in all the prominent daily and weekly papers. The speeches on the programme have already been given in full, therefore only short extracts from these articles are given below.

There is also inserted a most interesting account of a memorial service held at the School for the Blind in Colorado and two translations from Greek papers.

Boston Transcript, October 22, 1906 — Editorial.

The memorial exercises at Tremont Temple Wednesday afternoon for Michael Anagnos, late superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Blind and its great founder's son-in-law and only successor to this time, will be an occasion of rare interest for all interested in the things that have always made Boston Boston. The principal address of the occasion will be appropriately made by Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, a lifelong intimate friend of the Howes and of Mr. Anagnos, and a Grecian in literary and philosophical tastes and acquisitions. Professor Manatt of Brown University, for many years American consul at Athens, will also contribute to the exercises; and the third speaker of first importance will be Dr. C. F. Fraser, the blind principal of

the famous school for the blind at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will contribute a poem, and the gathering will be a notable one of the friends of this and similar Boston educational institutions.

Boston Evening Transcript, October 24, 1906.

IN MEMORY OF ANAGNOS.

With words of earnest praise from the lips of those who knew and loved him, the memory of Michael Anagnos was honored most fittingly by exercises held in Tremont Temple this afternoon. The auditorium was thronged with friends of the institution, which stands in the front rank of American schools for the blind and of which Mr. Anagnos was director for thirty years.

When the news of the sudden death of this noted educator came from Roumania last June many were the tributes of affection from his associates and his pupils, but not until this time has there been any public meeting or memorial. The occasion, which was impressive in every way, was marked with such simplicity as this most modest of men would appreciate.

At the left of the platform was a three-quarters portrait of Mr. Anagnos. This was framed in quantities of laurel. Palms and potted plants were grouped about it and beneath was a wreath sent by Mr. and Mrs. Parmenides. Another wreath of asters, jasmine and roses was from the Greeks of Boston, and this, with vases of the deep red Jacqueminot roses among the palms which outlined the platform, relieved any suggestion of sombreness.

Seated with General Francis Henry Appleton, president of the Corporation of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, under whose auspices the programme was arranged, were Amory A. Lawrence, the vice-president; William Endicott, Jr., the treasurer; Mayor Fitzgerald, George H. Martin, Rabbi Charles Fleischer, Stratton D. Brooks, Hon. John Parmenides,

the Greek consul in Boston; Edward E. Allen, superintendent of the Pennsylvania School for the Blind in Overbrook, Pa.; John F. Bledsoe, superintendent of the Maryland School for the Blind in Baltimore and others. The girls from the school were seated with their teachers in the left lower balcony. The boys were opposite.

The programme opened with a prayer by Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, after which the school orchestra played *Chopin's Funeral March,* and General Appleton spoke a greeting. To this Governor Guild responded, and he was followed by Mr. Sanborn.

The programme bore a memorial poem by Mrs. Laura E. Richards. Her sister, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, accompanied their mother, Mrs. Howe, to the meeting. A fine photogravure of Mr. Anagnos was also given to each person who attended.

Boston Herald, October 25, 1906.

A unique and distinguished assembly at Tremont Temple yesterday afternoon honored the memory of Michael Anagnos, for 30 years the director of the Perkins Institution for the Blind at South Boston, who died suddenly last summer while on a visit to Roumania.

The audience was made up of the blind, who came out of gratitude to one of their foremost sympathizers; of Greeks, who came to honor a famous countryman, and of distinguished representatives of philanthropy, letters, church and state, who made common tribute to the high attainments of a noted friend and citizen. Mayor Fitzgerald, Gov. Guild, Bishop Lawrence, F. B. Sanborn and Prof. J. Irving Manatt of Brown University were among the speakers, and an original poem by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, read by the venerable woman herself, was the crowning event of the programme.

The exercises were held under the auspices of the Perkins Institution, and 170 pupils of the school were present. The sales-

room of the school on Boylston street, the workshop at South Boston and all the schools connected with the institution were closed in honor of the occasion. Music was furnished by the school orchestra, composed of blind musicians, and the school chorus, consisting of blind girls. The pipe organ was played by David Wood, the blind musical director of the Pennsylvania School for the Blind and organist of the Russell Conwell Church at Philadelphia.

Upon the stage was a three-quarter portrait of Mr. Anagnos, surrounded by laurel, and the platform was lavishly decked with palms and Jacqueminot roses. Among the guests upon the platform were Gov. Guild, Mayor Fitzgerald, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Edward E. Allen, superintendent of the Pennsylvania School for the Blind; John F. Bledsoe, superintendent of the Maryland School for the Blind; William Endicott, Jr., treasurer of the Perkins Institution; the Hon. John Parmenides, the Greek consul; Amory A. Lawrence, vice-president of the corporation; G. H. Martin, secretary of the board of education, and Prof. J. Irving Manatt of Brown University.

Each souvenir programme of the exercises contained a rare photogravure of Mr. Anagnos, and a poem, "In Memoriam," by Laura E. Richards.

Boston Daily Globe, Oct. 25, 1906.

Nearly 2000 people, including Gov. Guild, Mayor Fitzgerald, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and other distinguished persons, joined in memorial exercises in honor of Michael Anagnos, long director of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, yesterday in Tremont Temple. The company also included many students and graduates of the institution.

Michael Anagnos was director of the Perkins Institution for 30 years, succeeding Dr. Howe, husband of Julia Ward Howe, and died June 29, 1906, in Turn Severin, Roumania.

Gen. Francis Henry Appleton presided. Seated on the platform at the chairman's right were Gov. Guild, Mrs. Howe, Mayor Fitzgerald, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. At the chairman's left were F. B. Sanborn, Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham and Prof. J. Irving Manatt, professor of Greek at Brown University. In the audience were John Howe Hall and Caroline Minturn Hall, nephew and niece of Mr. Anagnos.

The programme was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Frothingham of the Arlington st. church, who thanked God for the life of the man honored by the gathering, spent in bringing to those in darkness the knowledge of the beautiful, good and true, making them sing for joy.

The school orchestra, stationed in the organ balcony, played effectively *Chopin's Funeral March.*

Gen. Appleton, as president of the Corporation of the Perkins Institution, welcomed the company.

Gov. Guild gave the response. He said it was a privilege to participate in exercises honoring the memory of one whose life work was devoted to the good of humanity. He said he knew Mr. Anagnos, both officially and personally, and had seen him at his work with the blind children, with whom he showed a patience almost divine.

In closing his short speech, Gov. Guild said: "Michael Anagnos' name belongs to Greece; his fame illumines Massachusetts; but his service belongs to humanity."

Mayor Fitzgerald spoke, representing the city. He told of the life of Mr. Anagnos as a Greek patriot and an American teacher, and characterized him as the shepherd of a sightless flock.

F. B. Sanborn made an address in which he said the fame of Mr. Anagnos and Dr. Howe was inseparably linked in the upbuilding of the Perkins Institution.

The speaker said he had seen many institutions conducted by many men, but he had never known one conducted so successfully as this one was, carried on by these two men.

He said the kindergarten for the blind established by Mr. Anagnos at Jamaica Plain was the best institution of the kind known to him in the world.

After a selection on the organ by David Wood, musical director of the Pennsylvania School for the Blind, a poetic tribute to Mr. Anagnos was read by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Bishop Lawrence said he could not refrain from reminding the audience that wherever we find a man doing a great, normal, useful work, we find behind him the sympathy, encouragement and help of a woman. Back of Dr. Howe was Mrs. Howe, and back of Mr. Anagnos was the daughter of them both. The Bishop then read his address, dealing with the personality of Mr. Anagnos.

Prof. Manatt said that Michael Anagnos was of such absolute integrity, so devoted to the practice and pursuit of truth that if there was any more honest man it would take a modern Diogenes with his lantern to find him.

A chorus of young women pupils of the school, gowned in white, in the left balcony near the stage, sang beautifully *Their sun shall no more go down,* after which Rev. Nestor Souslides pronounced a benediction in Greek.

BOSTON ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 25, 1906.

ANAGNOS MEMORIAL.

The memory of Michael Anagnos, who for 30 years was director of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, was beautifully extolled in Tremont Temple yesterday afternoon where friends of the revered Greek assembled in large numbers to praise the great work and the beloved character of this talented and most useful man. City and state were represented in the exercises,

and distinguished men were seen on the Temple stage and in the audience.

The stage was decorated beautifully with flowers. A large portrait of Mr. Anagnos was a conspicuous feature of the stage. It was wreathed in laurel. At the bottom was a large wreath contributed by the Greek Orthodox community of Lowell, which was also represented by a delegation. Adorning the reading desk was a wreath contributed by the Greeks of Boston. Another wreath was by Mr. and Mrs. John Parmenides, the Greek consul.

On the stage were Gov. Guild, Mayor Fitzgerald, Julia Ward Howe, who sat next to Gov. Guild; Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Bishop Lawrence, Rev. Paul R. Frothingham, F. B. Sanborn and Gen. Francis Henry Appleton.

In the choir were members of the school orchestra, which played *Chopin's Funeral March,* and sang *Their sun shall no more go down,* by Tuckerman.

Mr. Appleton, who is president of the Corporation of the Perkins Institution, presided over the exercises, greeting the audience in a few well chosen words.

The printed programme included a poem entitled "Michael Anagnos," by Laura E. Richards. Telegrams of regret were read from Pres. Eliot, and H. S. Rogers of New London.

The Springfield Daily Republican, October 27, 1906.

The Anagnos memorial meeting on Wednesday was noteworthy for the interest of the audience and the graceful part taken by Mrs. Howe and her daughters. It is not often that a poetess and two poetess daughters unite in tributes to a character at once so romantic and so practical as that of this American Greek. Dr. Howe himself combined these distinct and often opposite qualities, and it is truly singular that he and his son-in-law should have directed this Boston institution from its first foundation seventy-four years ago. Of the

two, Anagnos had the greater power of calling forth the practical beneficence of Boston in aid of the blind, although Dr. Howe could smite the rock of munificence in aid of other causes with greater effect. The speakers divided the aspects of the life of Anagnos among them rather skilfully, — the first confining himself chiefly to his relation to Dr. Howe and the blind; Dr. Manatt taking up his relation to Greece and the Greeks and others dwelling on special traits. The *Alumnæ* of the institution have expressed better than any others his work as it came to their notice, and Mr. Sanborn made this part of their tribute a part of his address: —

By founding and building up the kindergarten for the blind in Jamaica Plain and securing its endowment, by establishing the Howe Memorial Press, and improving the type in which our books are printed, by grading and extending the course of study in all departments of the school, by securing books, specimens and appliances such as no similar institution possesses, by choosing teachers of noble character and exceptional ability and adopting such progressive methods of training as tend toward the best physical, mental and moral development of the pupil, — that by all this Mr. Anagnos has preserved to blind children and youth their right to a liberal common-school education and that by fostering and giving his personal attention to the home training of the adult blind and by promoting the social and industrial undertakings of our association, he has helped to give cheer and comfort to the aged and new courage to the hopeless.

While others have been talking and scheming, this self-denying man has converted his school into a self-helping university for the blind, with a library in its specialties such as exists nowhere else in the world. His helpfulness in other

directions will never be fully made known, so constant and unannounced were his gifts and services.

COLORADO INDEX. COLORADO SPRINGS, NOVEMBER 2, 1906.

Colorado School for the Blind.

On last Sunday morning according to an announcement made in chapel on the morning of the 23rd a memorial service was held in commemoration of the life of Dr. Michael Anagnos.

After an opening hymn by the audience of *Nearer My God to Thee,* the conductor of these columns gave a brief sketch of Mr. Anagnos' life, the substance of which he has handed the printer and will be found in this column.

Mr. A. L. Bohrer of the Department for Music who had met Mr. Anagnos upon several occasions and considered him the foremost educator for the blind in this country, spoke of his progressive work and especially of Mr. Anagnos as the person who introduced and perfected tuning as a profession for the blind.

Superintendent W. K. Argo, who visited the Perkins Institution about four years ago, confined his remarks largely to his two days' stay at the famous school. He spoke with enthusiasm of the sterling character of the man, of his modesty, of his methods of discipline and general management of his institution.

One by one these men who have laid the foundation are passing away and one cannot help but pause in order to consider the question: — "What of the Future?"

We believe that all those who attended the service on last Sunday morning left with a stronger resolve to imitate the "Great Educator" in his unselfish and strenuous devotion to the cause to which he gave his life.

Death is not a pleasant contemplation at any time, but when one has filled his life with unselfish and arduous work for others, and has lived to witness the fruits of his labors, he may lay down his vigorous activities and rest from his toil with the consciousness that it will bear fruit hereafter.

"There is doubtless a greater proportion of really self-supporting blind persons in the United States than in any other country. This is owing mainly to the public institutions for their education and training, especially to the pioneer school, the Perkins Institution, on which the others are modeled to a great extent, to its director for forty-five years, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe," and to Mr. Michael Anagnos, the son-in-law of Dr. Howe, who acted as his secretary during the most strenuous days of the building up of the institution and who finally upon the death of Dr. Howe, became the director and continued as director up to the time of his death last July.

Dr. Anagnos whose life we are to commemorate this morning, was born in Epirus, Greece, November 1837. His father was poor but that did not prevent his son from securing an education. By means of hard work the zealous student was ready to enter the National University of Athens at the age of sixteen. He mastered the classics, modern languages and philosophy. Four years he was a student in the school of philosophy, during which time he was obliged to practise the strictest economy in order to pay his way. At the age of twenty-four he became an editor of a newspaper and through its columns he fought the cause of his countrymen who were then, as now, under the oppression of the Turks.

Dr. Howe was also a defender of the Greeks and it was in this cause that in 1867 he enlisted the services of Mr. Anagnos, appointing him as a disbursing agent for the funds he had secured in America for the Greek cause. Upon Dr. Howe's return to

this country Mr. Anagnos accompanied him and was associated with him in his work at the Perkins Institution. It was in 1870 that Mr. Anagnos married Dr. Howe's daughter.

Upon one occasion Mr. Anagnos raised a fund of $100,000 for the purpose of establishing a printing plant and later still he raised another $100,000 as an endowment fund for a kindergarten thus making it possible to train the blind from the ages of six to nine. Although not a man of wealth he gave $20,000 for the founding of schools in his native land. Thousands of dollars were raised by him from time to time in order to further the interests of his institution. In a brief sketch of his life it will be impossible to even touch upon the various phases of his work, such as the introduction of tuning as a profession and his admirable work for the deaf-blind.

He died in Roumania after having visited Greece. It seems to be universally accepted that "this son of a far-away land" did more for the blind of America than any other American had done with the exception of Dr. Howe, and nothing appealed to him with such power as a blind child.

It has always been an inspiration to catch the spirit of this eminent educator from his writings, especially from his voluminous annual reports. Listen to his words as he closes a recent report: —

> Encouraged by the achievements of the past, we take up hopefully the duties of another year, firmly resolved to carry forward this beneficent enterprise until we reach the shining goal at which we aim, namely, the illumination by education of the mind and life of every child whose eyes are closed to the light of day. We are aware that the path of progress, which we have chosen to pursue, is full of difficulties; but let us keep our faces always toward the sunshine, and the shadows will fall behind us.
>
> H. R. Chapman.

Semaia. New York, Monday, October 29, 1906.

Honors in Memory of Michael Anagnostopoulos.

In great stateliness was celebrated on last Wednesday in the beautiful hall of Tremont Temple, Boston, the public memorial in honor of Michael Anagnostopoulos, who, as is well known, had for thirty years successfully directed the School for the Blind of that city, and had advanced it greatly and rendered it the first of its kind in the world. The hall was draped in mourning, and on the platform, which was adorned with rare flowers, appeared Governor Guild of Massachusetts, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, Bishop Lawrence of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Manatt, ex-consul of the United States in Athens and at present professor in Brown University, Providence, a well-known Philhellene; the venerable Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, wife of the great Philhellene Samuel Howe and mother-in-law of the departed; Mr. Sanborn, famous writer and Philhellene; Mr. John Parmenides, Greek Consul, and Messrs. Edward E. Allen and John F. Bledsoe, the former the director of the School for the Blind in Pennsylvania, and the latter of that in Maryland. The first speaker was Governor Guild, who lauded the great attainments of the man and his unwearied labors in the cause of philanthropy. The name of Michael Anagnos, he said, belongs to Greece, the fame of him to the United States, but his services to humanity. The next speaker was Mayor Fitzgerald, who eloquently recalled how the coming of the great man to America, which has opened its arms to receive so many other liberty-loving men like himself, was not an accident, but was in close keeping with his struggle to burst the bonds of slavery and to better the condition of the blind; and how although he lived for forty years in America, he always remained a Greek and never ceased to be one. Following Mr. Fitzgerald, Messrs. Manatt and Sanborn made addresses, extolling the virtues and the patriotism of the departed; and the venerable Mrs. Howe, who, as

is well known, is a remarkable poetess, and to whom is due the *Battle Hymn of the Republic,* read a poem in memory of the ardent patriot. After the reading of the poem, Bishop Lawrence spoke, and after him the most Reverend Father Nestor Souslides, priest of the Greek Community, offered prayer; and so this most solemn celebration reached its end. Many American newspapers have published extensive articles in which they sing his virtues, his lofty and philanthropic sentiments and the beneficent effect of his life as a whole upon humanity.

HENOSIS. LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1906.

MICHAEL ANAGNOSTOPOULOS.

The name of Michael Anagnos belongs to Greece, the fame of him to the United States, but his services to humanity.

GOV. CURTIS GUILD, Jr.

With these words ended the truly wonderful address of His Excellency the Governor of the State of Massachusetts in the public memorial held in Boston on the 24th of last month in honor of the ever-memorable Michael Anagnostopoulos.

A more just and more true, and also more honorable characterization could not be framed of our suddenly missing patriot, the President of the National Union and of the Community of Boston, the director for thirty years of the renowned Perkins Institution for the Blind. And when such a characterization is presented by so notable a personage, the highest official of this State, we feel all the honor which falls to the Greek name; but we feel at the same time the irreparable loss which our nation, and especially Hellenism in America, has suffered in the death of this honored child of our country.

The *Henosis,* whose directors had the good fortune to know Mr. Anagnostopoulos intimately and to admire his high qualities, by publishing his picture today pays a tribute of gratitude to the memory of the illustrious man, whose loss it mourns together with all the Hellenic world.

Portraits of Mr. Anagnos.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held October 3, 1906, it was voted that two crayon portraits of Mr. Anagnos be placed on the walls of the Institution, one of these to be in the parent school at South Boston, and the other in the hall of the Kindergarten for the Blind, at Jamaica Plain, that Mr. Anagnos founded.

Presentation of Crayon Portrait of Mr. Anagnos.

On Monday, March 18, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Howe Memorial Club presented to the Institution a life-size, three-quarter length crayon portrait of Mr. Anagnos, the founder and first honorary President of the club.

The picture was drawn by Mr. Charles M. Litchfield, from the photograph a reproduction of which forms the frontispiece of this volume, and is an excellent likeness. Mr. Julian H. Mabey has made and presented a beautiful dark quartered oak frame, and the picture, in Mr. Mabey's gift, adorns the west wall of the Institution hall.

The presentation was attended with the following exercises: —

Organ Solo (March by Whiting), . . . Richard Barnard.
Presentation and address by Frederick V. Walsh, President of the club.
Address by Julia Ward Howe.
Violin Solo (*Benedictus*), McKenzie, . . . Alfred Heroux.
America, ... Sung by the entire school.

Mr. Walsh, President of the club, spoke as follows: —

Ladies and gentlemen: We have assembled here this afternoon for two purposes: to commemorate the first anniversary of Mr. Anagnos' departure from our midst, and to add one more tribute of love and respect to his honored memory.

One year ago yesterday, amid the excitement and festivities of an Evacuation Day celebration in South Boston, our beloved Director set sail for the distant land of his birth, carrying with him the best wishes and God-speed of his people here, who, though they were glad that he had another chance to visit the land of his heart, confidently looked forward to his return in the fall.

At regular intervals letters brought the brightest and most cheerful news from our absent chief. Suddenly, a few days after the school had adjourned for the summer, there came a rumor from abroad that Michael Anagnos was dead. Then followed a period of anxious worriment and earnest inquiry on the part of the officials here, who, clinging as they did to the one hope that perchance this rumor was false, left nothing undone to learn the truth; and only too soon was the report confirmed, and it was true, — Mr. Anagnos was dead.

It is not for me to pronounce a eulogy on the life of this great man, — I leave that for others, more capable and worthier than I. It is my especial duty to speak briefly on the other object for which we have come together.

We know how the Perkins Institution at large has paid a fitting memorial to their late Director, by the exercises held in Tremont Temple in October, and in the volume recently published. We know also how the trustees have showed their love and respect for a co-worker; how the Alumnæ have erected a tablet to the memory of their past master; and how a distant university has sounded its praise and commendation of a fellow scholar. And now comes the voice of a body of young men, who wish to proclaim their fidelity and show to the world that they fully appreciate and realize the obligation they owe to him by whose approval and constant support they have been able to flourish for the past six years.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my duty and privilege, in behalf of the Howe Memorial Club, to present to the Perkins Institution this picture of Michael Anagnos, and we hope that it may find a place on the walls of this school, here, or wherever she raises her standard, and that the face which looks out from this canvas may ever lend inspiration, and be an incentive to all to copy those noble-minded, stronghearted and self-sacrificing virtues which characterized the man whose memory it perpetuates.

Mrs. Howe at the Kindergarten.

At the annual reception at the Kindergarten in April, 1907, Mrs. Howe paid the following tribute to Mr. Anagnos: —

Dear Friends: I am very glad to meet you here, as I have so many years. We all delight now in this promise of spring which seems to come to us at last, and we take great pleasure in the promise of spring in these young lives which are gathered here so affectionately and cared for so zealously and so earnestly.

This is the place, where I have so often met my dear son-in-law, Michael Anagnos, where I have seen his face glow with delight and enthusiasm as the little children executed their pieces of music, made their recitations, and so on. Of course my mind goes right back to him, and I feel a joy to think that he has left behind him a work so worthy, by which he will always be remembered. I want these dear children to remember that there was a time when there was no kindergarten, — you dear, little blind children, — no sweet place where you could be gathered and have good plays and good music and learn so many useful things. Then dear Mr. Anagnos thought there should be such a place for you, little blind children, and he went about and worked very hard to get the money to build the first kindergarten.

You will say that he did not build it with his own hands, — no, he did not, — that was not his business; but he built it by very hard work, by begging for the money; that, I assure you, is very hard work. Out of his good purpose and the good friends who have assisted him have come these lovely buildings, this sweet home, where you children are trained for your future life. I want you always to remember dear Mr. Anagnos as a sort of father and friend; wherever he is living (we know he is dead and gone, but we believe that he lives), I am sure that he loves you all, and cherishes you all in his heart. I think it is good for us to regard this kindergarten as one of the legacies, one of the gifts that he leaves to us to take care of, to perpetuate, and always to support, not only with money, but with our love and sympathy. These little blind children need that love and sympathy even more than other children; they are cut off from so much of instruction and enjoyment, which are proper for childhood; think how dark their lives would be if the spiritual light was not brought to cheer them and instruct them, and show them the proper way of human life. I think these kindergartens are an inestimable gift. We must cherish them and value them, and we shall surely always remember the great-hearted man whose work built them up.

Memorial Tablet to Mr. Anagnos.

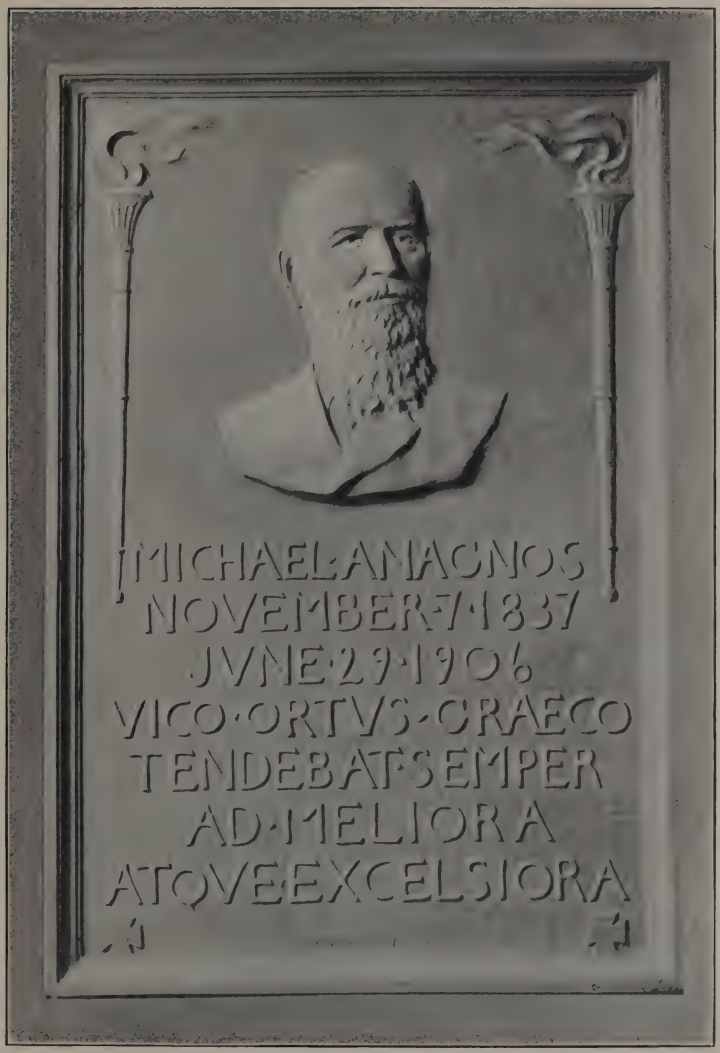
On Wednesday afternoon, May 22, 1907, occurred the exercises of unveiling the bronze tablet presented by the Alumnæ Association of Perkins Institution. The school hall in the Howe building was well filled with members of the association and their friends. Miss Lenna D. Swinerton, president of the association, presided with grace and dignity.

The tablet measures 24 by 36 inches. It was executed by Mr. William Whitney Manatt of Providence, R. I., and was cast by Gorham. It was placed over the marble mantel on the west side of the hall, which was tastefully banked with laurel for the occasion.

The exercises of the afternoon began with a musical number, *Meditation,* by Fauconier, fittingly rendered by the girls' orchestra.

After the selection Miss Swinerton told the story of the conception, development and consummation of the plan to place in the girls' department of the Institution a worthy memorial of Mr. Anagnos. Miss Swinerton said: —

Ladies and gentlemen, friends and members of the Alumnæ Association: Last year when we met here, while Mr. Anagnos was abroad, though we missed his kindly presence, his cordial welcome and inspiring advice, we looked


MICHAELANAGNOS
NOVEMBER·7·1837
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forward to the time when he should return with renewed vigor. Today we have met here, realizing all too keenly that he can never return. It would not have been his wish that we should dwell on our grief, but rather that we should strive to do our work with greater faithfulness and efficiency.

When the reports that he had been taken from us had been confirmed, and we had begun to recover from our first dismay, there burned within our hearts a desire to make some imperishable record of our personal regard for Mr. Anagnos and our appreciation of his great work for the blind. When the word "Memorial tablet" was passed among our members, they responded heartily to the suggestion and pledged themselves at once to bear their share in the cost.

Being graduates of the girls' department of the Perkins Institution, we naturally wished to place our memorial here, and having received permission from the trustees to carry out this desire, our executive committee, on the twentieth of October, 1906, voted to place here a bronze bas-relief in memory of Mr. Anagnos. It was also voted that the officers and pupils of the girls' department be invited to join us in this undertaking, and that blind women anywhere who would like to express their appreciation of Mr. Anagnos' work should be allowed to contribute.

A few other friends who knew Mr. Anagnos and were interested in what we were doing have helped us.

Miss Lydia Y. Hayes and Miss Lillian R. Garside of the Alumnæ Association, and Miss Frances Marrett, for many years a teacher in this department, were appointed to select a suitable design and inscription for the tablet, and to arrange for its construction, and we owe our most genuine thanks to them for their painstaking efforts, good taste and

sound judgment. Miss Brownell, Miss Burnham and Miss Lilley were also of great service in corresponding with contributors and receiving donations.

On the twentieth of October we thought it might take two or three years to procure a fund sufficient for our purpose, as we wished all gifts to be purely voluntary; but the subscriptions have been so numerous and so generous that today, at the end of seven months, the tablet is in its place and a residue providing for its permanent care is reserved in the treasury of the Alumnæ Association.

Our memorial committee had occasion to consult the Hon. Frank B. Sanborn and Prof. J. Irving Manatt about certain details which they needed, and among other favors, learned, from both of these gentlemen, of a young portrait sculptor, William Whitney Manatt, whose rare opportunity for study under the Greek masters, as well as his close relation to both these friends of Mr. Anagnos, seemed to point to him as the artist who should put our thought into bodily form, and we are much indebted to Mr. Manatt for the skill and promptness with which he has fulfilled our commission.

We sincerely thank Mr. Sanborn for his kindness in suggesting the inscription chosen, — " Born in a Greek hamlet, his course was ever upward and onward, " — and we also make grateful acknowledgment to Mr. George H. Richards of the board of trustees, Mr. Caswell, Acting Director of the Institution, Miss Bennett, principal of this department, and to Mr. D. A. Reardon, for the interest and advice with which they have aided us.

Three-fourths of this memorial is the gift of blind persons. In addition to the young girls from the kindergarten and pupils and graduates of this school, women who have

had lessons at home and are taking books from the library of the Institution have given gladly and gratefully according to their means.

It was for these, and for all whose struggles he knew, that Mr. Anagnos, with his great heart, his passion for liberty, his invincible energy, spent his life; and we are gathered here today to seal in bronze our pledge of gratitude and loyalty to him and to the school that, under his direction, set us free; and we are here to dedicate, not a tablet, but ourselves, to the love of truth and privilege of service, which shall lead us, as they led him, ever upward and onward.

Miss Swinerton was followed by Miss Lydia Y. Hayes, chairman of the tablet committee of the Alumnæ Association, who performed the ceremony of unveiling, and spoke as follows: —

Miss President, graduates and undergraduates, officers and teachers of the girls' department of the Perkins Institution, friends of our school and of our beloved late Director, Michael Anagnos: We have met here this afternoon to "Look not mournfully into the past; it comes not back again," but to give thanks together that we were permitted to be led for more than thirty years by the great teacher and philanthropist, Michael Anagnos, who revealed to us a vision which must inspire all future work for and by the blind throughout the world.

Trustees, Acting Director, officers, teachers and pupils of the girls' department: The tablet which we unveil today is placed here by graduates, undergraduates and many others who, through direct or indirect association with our beloved Director, have given their mite generously and gratefully,

that there may ever be an enduring tablet to his memory in the assembly hall of the girls' department of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind.

We have given this tablet not so much for the public as for our own inspiration and that of those who will come after us. We feel that the best memorials to this noble life were erected by himself in the great institutions which he founded and promoted, and we know that his work will live so long as a human life is benefited by the printing press or the Kindergarten for the Blind.

Honored Board of Trustees, Acting Director, officers and teachers, you on whom the mantle of carrying on this work has fallen, remember that Mr. Anagnos never treated the blind as a class, but as individuals, always keeping in view the ultimate good of the whole. Whenever you look on this tablet may your enthusiasm for the work be renewed by recalling his intentions and purposes for the highest interests and best work of the school. Remember that so long as a child was educable and so long as that child had within it the power of growth these doors were opened wide to it. May we who lack sight and to whom he strove to give insight, gain from this tablet a clearer vision of a noble, useful, respecting and respected womanhood, which will ever beckon us onward to more effectual work in life's broad field of battle; and may we all work, live and labor as he did: "That each tomorrow find us farther than today."

The next speaker was Mr. George H. Richards, of the Board of Trustees, who accepted the gift on behalf of the Corporation. Mr. Richards paid an earnest tribute to the work of the Alumnæ Association, and to the

sense of loyalty and spirit of self-sacrifice that prompted the gift.

After Mr. Richards had accepted the memorial gift on behalf of the Corporation, Miss Swinerton said, in introducing Miss Bennett, principal of the girls' department: "In leaving the tablet here, we leave it under the guardianship of one to whose care, above all others, we would most willingly commit it." Miss Bennett, who accepted the tablet on behalf of the girls' department, responded as follows: —

Dear Friends of the Alumnæ Association: It is with deep appreciation that the members of the girls' department of Perkins Institution receive from you for faithful keeping this enduring memorial to our late Director. We can keep it faithfully only by following where he led, ever onward and upward toward higher things.

We are in the first building that Mr. Anagnos erected, the Howe building, and he said at its dedication: "This building makes it possible to broaden our scheme of education; it marks our progress, hence we dedicate it to Dr. Howe, whose watchword for the school was 'progress.'" Assembled in this place today, may we not, by the presence of one another and by the example of the life which this tablet commemorates, strengthen ourselves for individual progress, that the work of our two great leaders may still go on in our lives.

We are under tender obligation to you for this choice tablet, a work of love; but let me tell you, dear friends, who have wrought this labor, that the Alumnæ Association is a part of a more worthy monument to Mr. Anagnos, whose life

work was to make a noble manhood or womanhood available to every sightless person. Hence, wheresoever sterling qualities of mind or heart are found among our people, there is the most fitting monument to Mr. Anagnos.

This beautiful tablet, bearing his likeness, in our assembly room will be a daily inspiration to teachers and pupils. We see in it good cheer, courage, consecration to duty, infinite pains in little things, and a great love for all living creatures. We thank you for it, and beg you to come often and share its inspiration with us.

Following Miss Bennett's address, the President called upon Mr. Caswell, the Acting Director, in these words: —

There is an old saying, so old that it is very commonplace, and yet so true that we use it again and again, — " A friend in need is a friend indeed." I am sure that the alumnæ, with the school, are glad that one has been retained this year at the head of the Institution who knew its work and who knew Mr. Anagnos and his methods. He has conducted the school with a unity and steadiness which a stranger could not have maintained. In all that he has done — and he has worked hard — he has claimed no recognition for himself, but has given all honor to Mr. Anagnos, and has faithfully recorded and published the tributes paid to him from all parts of the world. I take pleasure in calling upon Mr. Caswell, Acting Director of the Institution, to address us.

In response, Mr. Caswell said, in part: —

I am glad and proud to accept this beautiful tablet on behalf of the Institution, and as the years go by those con-

nected with the Institution will prize it more and more; but, beautiful as it is and appropriate as it is, there is something finer and grander, and that is a tremendous fact, a living, breathing memorial that will grow stronger and brighter with the lapse of the years, — the fact that these young ladies, bereft of sight, are able, through the training received here, to speak so appropriately and beautifully here today, and that they and many others are enabled to do the splendid work that they are doing; this is a memorial that will go on exerting its sweet and beneficent influence in an ever-widening sphere after tokens in marble and bronze have perished or are forgotten.

It was most fitting, and a delight to all, that Mrs. Howe could honor the occasion with her presence, and add the music of her voice and the tribute of her heart to the general offering to the memory of our late Director. In introducing Mrs. Howe, the President said: —

Many members of the Alumnæ Association who are here today remember Mrs. Anagnos and the Saturday afternoons that she used to spend reading to us in one of the cottages. We owe to her our first acquaintance with the Iliad and Odyssey, and even today the words, Achilles, Hector, Agamemnon and such phrases as "the bright Aurora, the rosy-fingered morn," bring back to me the sweet tones of her voice and the enthusiasm with which she read those epics. We are especially glad to have Mrs. Howe with us on this occasion.

Mrs. Howe spoke as follows: —

The poet Horace in a famous ode says that he has builded himself a monument more enduring than bronze in the poems which he gave to his age, and which he rightly foresaw would be read and printed by generations far beyond his own.

The dear master and friend whose memory we honor today has builded himself a monument which will even outlast the tablet that bears record of your grateful and loving remembrance. The work and example of eminent teachers perpetuate themselves in the mind and character of their pupils, who in turn transmit to following generations the training of their youth. I am sure that God has loved the blind people, since He has sent them two such leaders and guardians as Dr. Howe and Mr. Anagnos. You young people will not remember Dr. Howe, your first great friend. You all revere and love his memory, and feel yourselves bound and pledged to a standard of life worthy this great concern which he had for the blind as a class, but dear Mr. Anagnos still is to you as a living presence. You can recall his ringing voice, his eloquent pleading in your behalf. He gave you the great value of his life, and you must give him something corresponding to it. I am very glad of this enduring memorial which you have raised to him, but let his true monument be in the worthy endeavor of your lives to come up to the true high standard which he judged you capable of attaining. You must not think of him as far away, although he is in a far distant grave. What was mortal of him is buried there, but not his bright spirit. That, we believe, will ever live, and while it lives will not

desert those who on earth were dear to him. Blessed and perpetual be his memory among you, a precious possession, something to live up to, something to thank God for, devoutly.

The exercises closed with a girls' chorus, *Psalm of Life,* by Pinsuti, worthily rendered.

There have been other exercises in our great leader's honor, more formal and stately, and not less sincere; and the merit of his splendid character and services has been recognized in many ways and in many lands; but no service and no tribute, we believe, would please him more keenly or touch him more deeply than the sense of loyalty and the spirit of sacrifice shown by these devoted women, who have done what they could, and whose daily lives and daily work are his most enduring monument.

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Michael Anagnos.

1837-1906

Date Due

HV1624
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AUTHOR
Michael Anagnos.
TITLE
1837-~~1906~~ 1906

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